INSURANCE.
All Indian Trade Associations are anxious to help Indian Insurance Companies.

The Bombay Chronicle

INSURANCE.
But this can be put into practice only by individuals to help Indian Insurance Companies.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913.

VOL XVI NO 228 BOMBAY THURSDAY SEPTEMBER 13 1928 ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE

P. & O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
(Calling at Malta every alternate week.)

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1928			
15 Sep.	Naldera* ..	All vessels will now sail direct from Bombay without transhipment at Aden.	16,088
22 „	Ranpura ..		16,601
29 „	Razmak@ ..		10,602
6 Oct.	Kaisar-i-Hind .		11,518
13 „	Narkunda x ..		16,572
20 „	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
27 „	Razmak@ ..		10,602
3 Nov.	Rajputana ..		16,568
10 „	Mooltan x ..		20,847
17 „	Ranchi ..		16,650
24 „	Macedonia* ..		11,120
1 Dec.	Ranpura ..		16,601
8 „	Maloja x ..		20,837
15 „	Razmak ..		10,602
22 „	Malwa* ..		10,955
29 „	Kaisar-i-Hind.		11,518
1929			
5 Jan.	Naldera* ..		16,088
12 „	Rajputana ..		16,568
19 „	Mantua* ..		10,948
26 „	Ranchi ..		16,650
2 Feb.	Narkunda x ..		16,572
9 „	Ranpura ..		16,601
16 „	Morea* ..		10,953
23 „	Razmak ..		10,602
2 Mar.	Mooltan x ..		20,847
9 „	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
16 „	Rawalpindi @		16,619
23 „	Rajputana ..		16,568
30 „	Maloja x ..		20,837
6 Apr.	Ranchi ..		16,650
13 „	Ranpura ..		16,601
20 „	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
27 „	Naldera* ..		16,088
4 May	Viceroy of India ..		19,000
11 „	Mantua* ..		10,946
18 „	Kaisar-i-Hind.		11,518
25 „	Narkunda x..		16,572
1 Jun.	Macedonia ..		11,000

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.
All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.
@ To Marseilles only.

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
* Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

FIRST AND SECOND Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "MACEDONIA" on the 1st of June 1929 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 20th September 1929. The fares will be as follows:—

	1st Saloon	2nd Saloon
To London and back by sea	£105	£75
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions	£120	£90
To Marseilles and back	£100	£72

The accommodation allotted will be the best available at time of application.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st August.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers	Tons.
1928		
15th Nov.	Dumana ..	8,427
6th Dec.	Domala ..	8,441
1929		
31st Mar.	Dumana ..	8427
11th Apr.	Domala ..	8441

SHIPPING

N.Y.K

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave.
Tamba Maru ..	5845	30 Aug.	13 Sept.
Kitano Maru ..	8000	....	@19 „
*Ceylon Maru ..	4905	15 Sept.	28 „
Haruna Maru ..	10500	....	@3 Oct
Sado Maru ..	5898	30 Sept.	14 „
Kamo Maru ..	8000	....	@17 Oct.
*Nagato Maru ..	5001	18 Oct.	29 „
Katori Maru ..	10000	....	@31 „
Awa Maru ..	6028	30 Oct.	13 Nov.

* Do not carry passengers.
@ From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Hakone Maru ..	10500	20 Sept.	7 Oct.
Suwa Maru ..	10700	4 Oct.	21 „
Fushimi Maru ..	11000	18 „	4 Nov.

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamers.	Tons.	From Hongkong.	From Kobe
Siberia Maru ..	20000	2 Oct.	9 Oct.
Taiyo Maru ..	22000	16 Oct.	23 Oct.

Other are Orient-Seattle, South American (East and West Coast) and Japan-Australia Services.
Reduced combined through fares.
Cheapest Round-the-World tour rates and other fares, full particulars of which are furnished on application to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay
'Phone No. 20279, 23738,
Telegrams: "YUSEN".

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

1928 Date about		
7 a. m. 14th Sept	Mooltan ..	Colombo and Australia.
24th „	†Kidderpore ..	Straits, China & Japan.
7th „	Macedonia .	Colombo, Straits, China & Japan.
11th Oct.	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia
8th Nov.	Naldera ..	Colombo Straits China & Japan.
6th Dec.	Narkunda ..	Colombo and Australia.
20th „	Morea ..	Colombo, Straits, China & Japan.
1929. 3rd Jan.	Mooltan ..	Colombo and Australia.

†Does not carry passengers.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1928.		
13th Sept	Varsova ..	Basreh via Karachi
15th „	Chakla ..	Karachi via Porebunder, Dwarica and Cutch Mandvi.
17th „	Vita ..	Karachi via PortOkha & Cutch Mandvi.
19th „	Baroda ..	Basreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports
19th „	Ellora ..	Mombasa via Marmugoa
26th „	Karagola ..	East and South Africa

REDUCED FARES.

First Class return tickets to Mombasa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers. Return fare Rs. 500/- only. Apply for particulars to the undersigned.
There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays every week after 8th September. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Basreh.
Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arrangeged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Arrival.	Departure.
Sumatra Maru ..	12th Sept.	23rd Sept.
Celebes Maru ..	23rd „	2nd Oct.
Indus Maru ..	12th Oct.	23rd „
Shunko Maru ..	24th „	7th Nov.
Borneo Maru ..	9th Nov.	18th „

For Particulars apply to:—
Ch. MURASE, Manager.
Phone Nos. 22150 and 25473
Telegrams: "SHOSEN."
Box No. 865.

FREE! FREE!! FREE!!!
SILVER JUBILEE NUMBER
OF
THE INDIAN REVIEW.
Contains Double the usual matter, over Hundred Portraits, Illustrations and Numerous Autograph Messages.
CONTENTS.
MESSAGES OF CONGRATULATION
From Lord Hardinge, Lord Haldane, Rt. Hon. Ramsay MacDonald, Lord Olivier, H E. Viscount Goschen, Lord Willingdon, H. E. Sir Harcourt Butler, H. E. Sir Malcolm Hailey, Lord Sinha, Lord Riddell, Lord Clwyd, Hon. Sir Alexander Muddiman, Hon. Sir Moncrieff Smith, Sir Alexander White, H. H. the Aga Khan, Rt. Hon. Syed Amir Ali, Hon. Sir Dinshaw Wacha, Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoolah, Mr. W. L. Courtney, Mr. J. L. Garvin, Mr. H. W. Nevinson, Sir Sidney Lee, Mahatma Gandhi, Rt. Hon. Sastri, Sir Harnam Singh, and others.
SPECIAL ARTICLES BY
Sir Rajendranath Mukerjee, Sir Valentine Chirol, The Rt. Hon. Srinivasa Sastri, Mian Sir Mahomed Shafi, J. C. Molony, I.C.S., Dr. Shams-ul-Ulema, J. Modi, Dr. James H. Cousins, Dr. Brainerd Spooner, Sir Jagadish Chandra Bose, The Anagarika Dharmapala, Mr. C. F. Andrews, The Hon. Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar, Lala Lajpat Rai, Mr. Pickthall, Sir K. G. Gupta, Prof. Vaswani and others.
PORTRAITS AND ILLUSTRATIONS
Besides facsimiles of autograph messages from distinguished personages, there are over a hundred portraits and illustrations.
PRICE RE. ONE.
But this Number will be given free to New subscribers of the Review who remit Rs. 5 (five), before 30th November, 1928. Subscriptions can commence from any month. No. V.P.P.'s will be sent. Please note, no one will be enrolled as a subscriber unless Rupees Five, a year's subscription, is paid in advance. When remitting please mention the name of the paper containing this advertisement.
G. A. NATESAN & CO.,
G. T., MADRAS.

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund Ltd

ESTABLISHED 1876.
No. 23-25, Hamam Street, Fort, above Messrs. Warden & Co.

FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,72,000.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate, 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost. 25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.
For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

INSURANCE

WESTERN INDIA
Life Insurance Co., Ltd.
SATARA CITY.
PRE-EMINENT among

INDIAN COMPANIES at the age of 13. Fourth Valuation at the end of 1926. UNSURPASSED BONUS!

Bonus per	1000 p.a.
W. Life	End
Rs. 22-1/2	Rs. 18.

Strongest Reserves!!
(1) Life Assurance Fund. Rs. 10,64,993
(2) Total Undivided Reserves. Rs. 3,42,170.
RATIO of (2) to (1) 32 per cent.
NO OTHER COMPANY in INDIA can show EQUAL RESULTS.
For agency and other particulars please apply.

THE
EAST & WEST
INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD
Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
Guaranteed Bonus of Rs. 12/- per Rs. 1000/- per year.
Purely Indian Concern—Offers everything best in Life Insurance.
Several new attractive plans
Marriage Dowry Policies on easy terms and liberal conditions
For Agency terms and other particulars Apply to the:—
SECRETARIES. Bombay

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX
Statutory Statement of Account prepared, Audit of Books or Firms UNDERTAKEN
B.L. THOSAR, PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
436-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 22987.

INSURANCE

INSURE WITH:—
THE PIONEERS OF LIFE ASSURANCE WORK IN BENGAL
THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE, Ltd.
Trustee—Govt. Official Trustee.
No Share-holders—(Established 1891)—No Capitalists.
CLAIMS PAID OVER Rs. 5,00,000 INSURANCE OVER Rs. 4,00,000. Compare with others, Its Great Age, Security, Management and Absolutely the LOWEST RATES.
Bonus in the shape of difference of premium with the bonus giving offices with every payment of premium.
For particulars Apply to:—
P. C. RAY, M.A., B.L., Secretary, 309, Bowbazar Street CALCUTTA.
AGENCY APPLICATIONS INVITED.

IF YOU WISH TO READ
"THE WORLD'S NEWS"
SUBSCRIBE TO THE AMRITA BAZAR PATRIKA.
(Bi-Weekly or Weekly EDITION.)
There are in India a great many people who do not subscribe to a daily paper and yet desire to have a full record of the current Indian and Foreign news. The "Amrita Bazar Patrika" (Bi-Weekly or Weekly Edition) is specially printed to meet such a demand. It contains all the most important intelligence and comments from the daily edition of the "Amrita Bazar Patrika" besides giving a mass of reading matter on varied topics such as will be welcomed in every home.
Every reader in India can afford to subscribe to the "Amrita Bazar Patrika" (Bi-Weekly or Weekly Edition), for the annual subscription, inclusive of postage is only Rs. 8 and Rs. 5 respectively per annum.
It circulates throughout the length and breadth of India and Burma, Malaya, Arabia and East Africa. The "Amrita Bazar Patrika" (Bi-Weekly or weekly) is thus one of the best advertising mediums in the country. Advertising rates will be forwarded on application to the Secretary.
"Amrita Bazar Patrika, Ltd." CALCUTTA.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers who do not receive their copy of "The Chronicle" in time are requested kindly to furnish the following information to the Manager, Subscription Department:—

Name of Subscriber.....
Address.....
Register No. .....
Date of para .....Time of delivery.....

Bombay Chronicle

SCHEDULE OF RATES FOR SUBSCRIPTION.

DAILY EDITION.

	Local.	Mofussil.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Yearly	20 0	25 0
Half-Yearly	10 0	12 8
Quarterly	5 0	6 4
Monthly	1 14	2 4

SINGLE COPY, ONE ANNA.
Subscription to Foreign Countries will be Rs. 50 per year.

SUNDAY EDITION.
Yearly ..... Rs. 4 Rs. 5.

Foreign Rs. 7.
SINGLE COPY, ONE AND HALF ANNA.

PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee ONE

For First Twenty Words

AND

ONE ANNA

For each additional word.

Terms:—CASH with order.

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows—Box Number— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A good ENGLISH WRITER to correct manuscript and articles at his leisure. Apply Box No. 2151 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle.
A R1169

VACANCIES—EXIST for qualified Shorthand Typists. We can train and assist you to secure suitable posts when qualified. Special classes will be held for male students. Terms moderate. Apply MISSA. HYAM, Principal, The Commercial Typewriting and Business Training College, 17, Elphinstone Circle, Fort.
A R1110

WANTED—A fully qualified B. P. N. A. NURSE with previous experience in a General Hospital. Boarding, Lodging and Uniform will be provided. Candidates should see the CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER B. Y. L. Nair Charitable Hospital, Lamington Road, Bombay, with testimonials on any working day between 10 and 11 A. M.
A 31087

EDUCATIONAL.

WANTED—Students to learn and secure diplomas in Dentistry. Homoeopathy. Electro-Homoeopathy and Biochemistry by regular training and correspondence. Apply for prospectus to Dr. R. R. Gupta, Principal, Royal Homoeopathic Institute, Delhi.
M R1166

HOTELS.

CALCUTTA HOTEL LD.
PREMIER & LARGEST INDIAN HOTEL, MIRZAPUR STREET, CALCUTTA.
Excellent Arrangements, Home Comforts.
CHARGES:—Rs. 10, 6, 4-8 & 3 per diem
Special Concession for Monthly Boarders.
(Family Suites with bath available.)
Telegrams:—"CALHOTEL."

BOOKS.

FIVE PRECIOUS BOOKS—(Pocket Wisdom Series) As. 6 each. Address:—Mr. M. VENKATASIAH B.A., Krishnaraj Mohalla, Mysore.
L R1165

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE GWALIOR
SUN BRAND
PORTLAND CEMENT

Surpasses all the requirements of the British Standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention.

YUSUF BUILDING,
Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No 21934.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column. Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of SYED ABDUL GAFFAR ABDUL REHMAN KADRI alias S. A. G. KADERI, of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, a Salt-Inspector, lately residing at Khandala, outside the Fort of Bombay .....Deceased.

KAMRUNNISA, widow of Sayed Abdul Gaffar Abdul Rehman Kadri, of Karjat in Poona District Mahomedan Inhabitant, temporarily residing at Chemboor .....Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of letters of administration.

Witness Sir AMBERSON BARRINGTON MARTEN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, this twenty-second day of August in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and twenty-eight and of the Nineteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) E. J. DAVAR,
For Ag. Registrar.

(Sd.) H. A. VAKIL.

The 22nd day of August, 1928.

Messrs. MEHTA LALJEE & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
31078

PUBLIC NOTICES.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

EIGHTEENTH VALUATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company, Limited, will be held at the Company's Registered Office, Oriental Buildings, Bombay, on the 26th day of September 1928, at 4 p.m. for the transaction of the following business:—

1. To receive the Consulting Actuary's Valuation Report on the Assets and Liabilities of the Company as at 31st December, 1927, and to decide as to the amount of Profits which has been realised up to that date.

2. To decide as to the proportion of the said Profits to be applied to the formation of a Reserve Fund.

3. To declare a Bonus to Shareholders, make provision for payment of a Dividend to Shareholders for the years 1928, 1929 and 1930 and to pass a Resolution that out of the Bonus at the rate of Rs. 100/- per Share (free of Income Tax) to be paid to Shareholders registered in the Company's Register on the date of declaration Rs. 50/- be paid in cash and the balance of Rs. 50/- be applied to meet a Third Call on the Shares of the Company of Rs. 50/- per Share, thus reducing the Uncalled Liability to Rs. 50/- per Share.

4. To declare a Bonus to Policyholders.

5. To sanction the payment of an Interim Bonus on Policies becoming Claims by Death or Maturity during the Triennium now current.

6. To sanction an amount of Rs. 1,00,000/- being carried from the Contingencies Reserve Fund to the Pension Fund for the Officers and Staff of the Company.

7. Generally to transact any other business arising out of or germane to the said Valuation by the Consulting Actuary, as may be brought before the Meeting by the Chairman.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from Thursday, 13th September to Wednesday, 26th September, 1928, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
H. E. JONES,
Manager.
Bombay, 12th September, 1928.

N. B.—The Cash Bonus, if declared, will be payable on and after Thursday, the 27th September, 1928.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

WEEK END TICKETS.

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE first and Second Class Passengers Travelling on Week End Tickets from Victoria Terminus, Bombay, are permitted to reserve their berths two days in advance. Week End Tickets therefore, may be purchased at Victoria Terminus on WEDNESDAYS instead of on Fridays. The journey on Week End Tickets may not, however, be commenced before Friday and the period for completion of the return journey will be Tuesdays mid-day as usual.

J. A. TOWER.
Ag. Chief Traffic Manager.
Victoria Terminus,
Bombay, 12th Sept., 1928.
31083

TENDERS.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

TENDERS for concreting 100' Lady Jamshedji Road from Bombay Woollen Mills to Lady Hardinge Road East side will be received not later than 1 p.m. (B. T.) ON 21ST SEPTEMBER, 1928.

Tenders shall be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant, Municipal Offices, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

All tenders must be enclosed in a sealed envelope, which must be endorsed with the description of the tender and must contain the names of all the partners of the firm.

Forms of contract, specification &c, will be issued on payment of Rs. 5/- per copy to anyone deputed to receive them by the Deputy Engineer, Development Works, Love Grove Road, Worli, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

JAMES W. MACKISON,
Special Engineer, Development Works.
Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 12th September, 1928.
31089

PUBLIC NOTICES.

WANTED.

A permanent DISTRICT ENGINEER for the Sambalpur District Council on a salary of Rs. 250/—10—300/-. A candidate who is not already a permanent District Engineer must be qualified under Bihar and Orissa Government Notification No. 3574 M, d/ 10-3-1917, i.e., he must be (1) the holder of a degree or diploma from an Indian Engineering College, or (2) an associate member of the institution of Engineers (India) or the holder of a University degree in Civil Engineering from a Civil Engineering College of the United Kingdom.

Applications stating age and nature of practical experience should be submitted in sealed and registered covers addressed to the Chairman, District Council, Sambalpur, Bihar and Orissa and superscribed "Application for appointment of District Engineer", and must reach him not later than the 8th October, 1928. Each application must be accompanied by all necessary certificates and testimonials in original together with a suitable envelope addressed and sufficiently stamped for registration in which they can be returned in the event of the application being unsuccessful. The selected candidate must be prepared to join the post on the day he is directed to do so. The Officer will be on probation for one year.

GOKUL CHANDRA BABU,
Chairman,
District Council, Sambalpur,
B. N. Ry.
31077

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIVE ORDINARY SHARE CERTIFICATES Nos. 0138450 to 0138454 both inclusive of the Tata Iron and Steel Co., Ltd., standing in the name of Ramdas Govindji have been LOST or MISPLACED. Any claim in respect of the said Shares or any of them should be made at the Company's Office at Bombay House, Bruce Lane, Fort, Bombay within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise duplicate certificates will be issued in his name.

Bombay 5th September, 1928.
31079

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per S.S. "SUMATRA MARU" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 12th Sept., 1928, from Japan, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang and Colombo and are requested to send their Bills of Lading to this office for countersignature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application is received by the undersigned within seven days after the date of discharge. No survey will be held on cargo in single gunny. Messrs. Ericson and Richards, the Marine Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to survey. The Bills for claims are to be sent to this office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

MANAGER,
Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

GRAND AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE FURNITURE, ETC., BELONGING TO R. L. MCKERNAN, ESQ., ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL OF BOMBAY AND OTHERS. ON SUNDAY, THE 16TH SEPTEMBER, 1928, at 10-30 A.M., (S. T.), AT NO. 23, DUXBURY LANE, NEAR THE AFGHAN CHURCH, COLABA.

Messrs. BENNETT AND CO. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, valuable furniture of the entire bungalow, such as Dining table, sideboard, chairs, carpets, chesterfields, real mahogany roll top desk, Jacobean and carvery blackwood furniture, glass crockery and platedware, bedsteads, almyrahs, by Lazarus, dressing tables, silver and book cases, screens, reclining sofas, easy chairs, teapoys, hatstands, etc.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 2 days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE THEATRE
TO-DAY 4, 6-30, and 10 p.m.
World's Greatest Romantic Lover:
JOHN BARRYMORE
AND
His Popular Leading Lady:
DOLORES COSTELLO
In the Latest Screen Triumph:
WHEN A MAN LOVES

THE EMPRESS
TO-DAY 4, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
The sensation of the Year!
CAPITAL
V/S
LABOUR
Demonstrated in the great film
METROPOLIS

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
TO-DAY 4-30, 6.30 8-15 and 10 p. m.
An apple was a riot in the Garden of Eden—
But wait, tell you what a jewelled garter does in this picture.
MARIE PREVOST
IN
GETTING GERTIE'S GARTER

THE CAPITOL
SPECIAL HOLIDAY ATTRACTION
TO-DAY AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
TO-MORROW At 6-30 & 10 P.M.
The Blonde Bedimpled Star
LAURA LA PLANTE
In a Screaming Farce
BEWARE
OF
WIDOWS
The teasing turmoil of a beautiful blonde trying to rescue her One and Only from the clutches of charming and willing widows
NEXT SATURDAY
You'll Shiver with Laughter and Shake with Suspense at

with
CHARLIE MURRAY

Great Fluctuations in Cotton.

What is the future result? If you want to know it—purchase Professor SHAH'S Weekly Cotton Forecast showing daily fluctuations. Charge only Rs. 10/. He had published in "Bombay Samachar" on 5-9-28 that Bureau Report will be bearish accordingly it came bearish and market gone down. Whole life istory is predicted by examining Palm.

Special accommodation for Ladies.

Visiting hours from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 6 to 8 p.m. (S. T.)

Kalbadevi Road opp. Grain and Seeds Brokers' Association—(Akshi's Patia), on 2nd floor, Bombay No. 2.

Professor SHAH alias
MANECKLAL VADILAL SHAH.

Let your Body and Brain Be Refreshed
by using
ZANDU'S
Draksha-Asava
Mridvikarishta-Sharangdhar M. Ch 10
A Delicious and Remarkable Remedy
That Acts At Once
Why Remain Fatigued and Depressed? Why not try from to-day?
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Draksha-Asava
The Well-known Body and Brain Refresher
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¼ lb. As. 13, 1 lb. Rs. 1-8, 1½ lb. Rs. 2

COTTON TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION SERVICE.

(Established under the guidance of Sheth Vrajlal Ranchhordas.)
NEW YORK FUTURES.
NEW YORK FUTURES AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS from the opening market to closing with time to time fluctuations and our Agent's opinion and closing expectations and other cotton informations are being daily received at this Bureau and furnished to the clientele at the earliest by express telegrams to any part of India.

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World Cotton Situation

NEW YORK, LIVERPOOL & BOMBAY MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

PRICES OPEN 11 POINTS LOWER—HEDGE SELLING LONG LIQUIDATION—FAVOURABLE WEATHER—SHORT COVERING—PARTIAL RECOVERY—FUTURES 24 TO 18 POINTS LOWER—SPOT 25 POINTS LOWER AT 18.25C.

New York, Sept. 11.

The New York futures market opened to-day at a decline of 11 points in sympathy with lower Liverpool quotations and declined further 11 points during the first hour on long liquidation when January was done at 17.76. During the second hour the market was rather quiet with scattered hedge selling and recorded a further decline of 6 points with January quoted at 17.70. During the afternoon favourable weather reports were responsible further weakness and January touched the lowest level of 17.65. At this level there was some profit-taking during the last hour of the session, which resulted in a partial recovery of 12 points. The market closed at a net decline of 24 to 18 points. Spot Cotton prices were reduced by 25 points to 18c.

The New Orleans futures market was quiet but steady and closed at a decline of 7 to 15 points. Spot Cotton prices declined 17 points to 17.54c.

Although Cotton prices recorded a sharp decline of about 7 dollars per bale during the last two days, there is very little buying power to offset hedge selling and professional selling. It appears that owing to continued favourable weather reports trade is not inclined to enlarge their purchases even at present level. As long as favourable weather continues, no doubt there will be sufficient buying power to resist further declines. U. S. mill consumption report will be issued during the course of the week and according to the figures issued by the Textile Institute of America, it looks as if there is some revival in the demand for manufactured goods.

PRIVATE CABLES.

October highest 18.15—.07 lowest 17.85—.37

January highest 17.85 (at the opening) lowest 17.70 (2-04 p.m.)

Messrs. Amrigar and Vesugar's New York friend Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cable under date 11th inst as under:—"Market looks lower."

Hornby Inglryk and Co.:—"Hedge selling continues but American cloth position improving."

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Sept. 11.

October	17.98—.24
December	17.84—.18
January	17.77—.21
March	17.76 .24
May	17.75 .23
Middling Spot	18.25—.25

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New York, Sept. 11.

October	17.22—.17
January	17.33—.15
Middling Spot	17.54 .17

NEW YORK.

New York. 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

October	18.01
January	17.76
March	17.79
New York. Noon Call.	
October	17.94
January	17.70
March	17.75
New Orleans. 9.30 a.m.	
October	17.23
January	17.28
March	17.35

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATITICS.

New York, Sept. 11.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	54,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	5,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	22,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, Sept. 11.

	Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	7,000
Sales on Speculation	100
Sales of East India Cotton	200

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, Sept. 12.

	1928-29	1927-28
F. P. Bales		
Receipts to date 11-9-28	594000	1072000
„ Yesterday do.	54000	85000
Exports to date do.	472000	594000
Stock at Ports 7-9-28	526000	1192000
„ Interior Towns do.	251000	368000
„ Liverpool 7-9-28	687000	1055000
Visible Supply 7-9-28	3486000	3295000
Quantity in Sight do.	731000	1258000

LIVERPOOL

PRICES OPEN 17 POINTS LOWER—HEDGE SELLING CAUSES FURTHER DECLINE—WEATHER REPORTS FAVOURABLE—FUTURES 23 TO 18 POINTS LOWER—SALES 7,000 BALES

Liverpool, Sept. 11

The Liverpool futures market ruled easy to-day on hedge selling stimulated by reports of favourable weather. Trade interests were quiet to-day. The market opened at a decline of 17 points against an expectation 8 points lower in response to overnight New York weakness. There was no buying and hedge selling caused a further decline of 7 points. The session was dull and prices closed at a decline of 23 points for near months and 18 points for distant deliveries. Spot Cotton prices were quoted below 10d. i.e. 9.99d. per lb. and sales amounted to 7,000 Bales.

The weakness displayed by American Cotton was reflected on Empire cotton futures which closed at a decline of 24 to 21 points. The weakest spot was Egyptian Cotton futures ring which registered a decline of 52 to 47 points a result of day's trading.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following Cables from Liverpool dated 11th inst:—

(1) "Light rains in Oklahoma and Fort Smith dist. (Arkansas)."

(2) "Hedge Selling."

(3) "Weather Map: Favourable."

(4) "Textile Institute of America estimate August production 36.3 per cent increase on July. Sales 112.7 per cent of production; Shipments 107.1 per cent of production; unfilled orders end of August 6.1 per cent increase on first August, stocks 4.6 per cent decrease from first August.

Messrs. Langley and Co. have received the following cable from Liverpool Agents:—

Profit taking and moderate trade buying only support to market. Weather favourable.

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co. have received the following cable from their Liverpool friends:—

9-30 A.M.:—"Scattered showers Oklahoma, Fort Smith; West Belt partly cloudy; balance generally fair."

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Sept. 11.

	Opening	Closing
September		9.44—.23
October	9.39	9.32—.23
November		9.25—.21
December		9.25—.21
January	9.31	9.25—.21
February		9.26—.21
March	9.35	9.30—.20
April		9.30—.20
May	9.39	9.34—.20
June		9.32—.19
July	9.35	9.32—.19
August		9.30—.19
September		9.29—.18
Middling Spot		9.99—.22

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Sept. 11.

Scinde, Fully Good	6.85—.20
Scinde, Fine	7.10—.20
Scinde, Superfine	7.35—.20
Bengal, Good	6.60—.20
Bengal, Fully Good	6.85—.20
Bengal, Fine	7.10—.20
Oomra, Good	7.05—.20
Oomra, Fully Good	7.35—.20
Oomra Fine	7.65—.20
Broach, Fully Good	8.35—.20
Broach, Fine	8.60—.20
Broach, Superfine	8.85—.20

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Sept. 11.

September	16.95—.52
October	17.00—.52
November	17.10—.47
December	17.13—.47
January	17.16—.47
February	17.16—.47
March	17.28—.45
April	17.28—.45
May	17.38—.45
June	17.38—.45
July	17.50—.44
August	17.50—.44
September	17.50—.44
Sakellaridis, F.G.F., Spot	17.90—.40

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, Sept. 11.

Rozario Sant Fe, per 63 lb. Cargoes.—Shipment paid Oct. 41/10-1/2

Barletta Russo, per 63 lb. Cargoes.—Shipment value Sept/Oct. 41/7-1/2

Wheat, South Australian, Pacels.—Shipment sellers September 44/9

Wheat, Choice White, Karachi.—No offerings.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Sept. 11.

Cottonseed, Bombay, ton, (New crop).—Shipment sellers Dec/Jan. £8/7/6

Castorseed, Bombay, ton.—Shipment sellers Sept/Oct. £16/17/6

Rapeseed Toria, ton.—Shipment quoted Sept/Oct. £18/5/0

BOMBAY.

SHORT COVERING—STEADY LIVERPOOL—CLOSED STEADY.

Bombay, Sept. 12.

The local forward market opened this morning at Rs. 328/ for Broach A/M. delivery and ruled steady on short covering stimulated by rumours of an early end of the Mill strike. Liverpool opened steady at a rise of 6 points and rates at 5 p.m. were as under:—

Broach A/M.	332
Oomra D/J.	297/8
Bengal D/J.	203

SEWRI MARKET.

Bombay, Sept. 12.

The forward market opened at Rs. 331/8 for Broach A/M. delivery and ruled steady on short covering. Prices improved to Rs. 332/12 and closed at 6-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach A/M.	332	4	0
Oomra D/J.	298	8	0
Bengal D/J.	264	8	0

DAILY ROOM RATE.

Bombay, Sept. 12.

Bengal D/J.	261
Broach A/M.	331
Oomra D/J.	298

SPOT RATES.

Bombay, Sept. 12.

Broach	336	331	321	314	..
Southern	..	324	319	312	305
Comptah	..	..	339	329	319

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Sept. 12.

200	Toyomankwa	Satona	310
200	K. Devchand & Co.	Muthia	219
200	Patel Cotton & Co.	Jalna	225
300	Japan T. & Co.	Berar	270
200	Japan T. & Co.	Lasur	235
300	Volkart Bros.	Hingoli	279
200	A. Damodar	Kalajin	301
200	Ralli Bros.	Budhgaon	324
200	Japan T. & Co.	Sailu	265

LATEST WEATHER OVER COTTON BELT.

Liverpool, Sept. 12. 9-30 a.m.

Messrs. Thos. Smith and Co. have received the following cable from Liverpool:—"No rains. East Belt partly cloudy. Balance generally fair."

200	E. Spinner & Co.	Khamgaon	290
200	G. G. Kesha & Co.	Dhumangaon	285
200	Forbes & Co.	Khandesh	226
200	Oozoburin & Co.	C.P. No. 1	312/313
1500	K. Devchand & Co.	Khandesh	235/245
300	K. Devchand & Co.	Bengal	250
200	K. Devchand & Co.	Arvi	280

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Sept. 12.

Sept.	222.00—0.50
Dec.	220.30—1.10
Mar.	220.80—1.10

BULLION MARKET

(The Bombay Bullion Brokers' Association Ltd.)

SILVER.

Bombay, Sept. 12.

London Ready	26	9	0
London Forward	26	11	0
American Cent	58	1	0
China Opening	2	7	10
China Closing	2	7	10
Ready	60	0	0

	Op.	Hi.	Lo.	Now.
Bhadon	60	60/1	59/15	60/1
Tejimundi	11/-			
Asoje	60/2	60/3	60 1	60/3
Tejimundi	1/3.			

GOLD.

Bombay, Sept. 12.

Ready	21 6 0
Bhadon	21 6 0
Asoje	21 6 3
National City	21 10 0
N. Manordas	21 9 6
N. Motilall	21 6 0

LONDON RUBBER

London, Sept. 11.

Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed, lb. Spot -/8-7/16 Sellers.

SALE

FURTHER REDUCTIONS shall be made on the LAST 3 DAYS of the Sale

THURSDAY, FRIDAY & SATURDAY.

Pay an early visit to inspect a number of lines which are offered at BIG REDUCTIONS to clear.

THE LARGEST SHOE STORE IN BOMBAY.

KAZI

DAWAR H. KAZI & Co.

249, HORNBY ROAD.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Sept. 12.

Wheat	17,771	Cwts.
Linseed	4,136	„
Rape, Rai and Mustradseeds	241	„
Gingellyseeds	1,129	„
Poppyseed	131	„
Groundnuts	2,954	„
Castorseed	381	„
Rice	204,442	„
Myrabollams	1,408	„
Cottonseed	2,576	„
Mowraseed	265	„
Gram	6,621	„
Joowar	1,515	„
Maize	14	„
Barley	405	„
Bajree	1,507	„
Coal	272	Tons.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, Sept. 12.

Ready prices have dropped by about 3 annas per cwt. in Monday's closing price levels. Our Forward Market has also ruled weak to-day by evidencing a drop of about 1 to 2 annas per cwt.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the bazar to-day:—

FINE WHITE JAVA SUGAR:—

Ready Rs. 14 per cwt.

Transhipment Rs. 8|15 per cwt. F.B.H.

S.S. Chaybesa Rs. 8|9-1|2 per cwt. F.B.H.

S.S. Rajput Rs. 8|9-1|2 per cwt F.B.H.

Shipment August Rs. 8|9 per cwt. F.B.H.

Shipment Sept. Rs. 8|7 per cwt. F.B.H.

Shipment Oct.|Dec. Rs. 8|7 per cwt. F.B.H.

Shipment Jan.|Mar. Rs. 8|7 per cwt. F.B.H.

Tone:—Weak.

THE SEEDS TRADING ASSOCIATION

Bombay, Sept. 12.

Castorseeds Sept. delivery: Opening Rs. 46|7; highest Rs. 47|2 closing Rs. 47|1.

Castorseeds May delivery: Opening Rs. 47|4; lowest Rs. 47|1; closing Rs. 47|9.

Cottonseeds January delivery: Opening Rs. 4|6; closing Rs. 4|6|6.

Groundnut Seeds February delivery: Opening Rs. 54|15; highest Rs. 55|2; closing Rs. 55.

AMERICAN COTTON STATISTICS.

Bombay, Sept. 11.

Week ending 8th Sept. 1928.

	This week	This season	Last season.
Brought into Sight	731	1,144	1,258
Receipts at U. S. Ports	222	381	883
Exports from America.			
To Great Britain	7	46	67
To Continent	120	320	392
To Japan, Canada, etc	21	64	83
Total	148	430	542
Worlds Spinners Takings of American Cotton	217	1,121	1,438
Deliveries to Spinners.			
Great Britain (All kinds)	53	271	328
Visible Supply.			
Stocks at American Ports		526	1,192
Stocks at American Interior Towns		251	368
Stocks in Great Britain and Continent		1,129	1,735
Total		1,906	3,295
Last week		1,807	3,169
Difference on week		+99	+126
Stock of Cotton in Great Britain (All kinds)		687	1,154
	This week	This season	Last season
Exports of American Cotton to India	200	200	1600

LINSEED.

London, Sept. 11.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton.—Shipment Nominal Sept/Oct. £17/10/0

Linseed, Calcutta, ton.—Shipment Nominal Oct/Nov. £17/10/0

Linseed, La Plata, C.I.F., ton.—Shipment hull sellers Sept/Oct. £15/5/0

Linseed, Bombay.—Shipment quoted Sept/Oct. £17/11/3

STOCKS AND SHARES.

Bombay, Sept. 12.

The Share market was open to-day for one hour owing to the death of one of its member. During this period prices fluctuated within a narrow range as there was only small business. The close was rather quiet owing to to absence of any demand and closing quotations were as under:—

Face Value	Name	Closing Quotations.
100	Ahmo Advance	378/12
50	Apollo	6
500	Bom: Cot:	341-4
250	Bombay Dyeing	791/4
250	Bradbury	190
100	Century	367/8
100	Central India	495
100	Colaba Land	133/12
100	Coorla	160
100	Crescent	140
250	Currim	190
250	David	250
250	Dawn	555
200	Ed: Sassoon	97-8
10	E. D. Sassoon	0-11-3
100	Elphinstone	12/8
250	Fazulbhoy	743/12
100	Finlay	117-8
1000	F. Petit	250
100	Globe	19
100	Gokak X. D	121/4
100	Indore Malwa	383/2
250	Jamshed	95
50	Kastoorchand	14/3
100	Khatau	90
100	Kohinoor	203/2
250	Luxmi	1080
100	Madhavrao Scd.	11
100	Madhowji	63/8
50	Mathuradas	Nom 50
1000	Maneckji Petit	1460
100	Meyer Sas:	75
250	Model	80
1000	Morarji	1545
200	New Great	232/8
100	New City	110
250	Pabaney	205
250	Pearl	480
100	Phoenix	360
10	Premier	9
100	Shapurji	14.12
1000	Sholapur	350
250	Simplex	100
100	Swan	123-12
100	Swadeshi	453/12
500	Tata	53
500	Vishnu	2080
	BANKS.	
100 50A	Baroda	83
50 25A	Central	24/4
£10-5A	Eastern	84
500	Imperial	1457/8
5 500-125A	Imperial Qrt.	352/12
100-50A	India	91
5	Union	3/10
	CEMENT.	
10	Bundi	23/6
250	Indian	345/10
100	Katni Ord.	245
40	Katni Df.	883/12
10	Punjab	15/4
	INSURANCE.	
15A	Jupiter	11
15A	New India	20/12
200-100A	Oriental	2450
	MINING.	
10	Central India	14
10	Shivrajpur	31/8
75	Tata Ord.	66
40	Tata Def.	224/6
	MISCELLANEOUS.	
100	Alcock	330
100	Andhra VI	695
250	Bom. Steam	270
6	Brit. B. Petrol	4/6
125	Bom. Burma Old.	765
50	Bom. Burma New	283/12
100	Indian Bleaching	225
115	Scindia	14-3
30	Tata Construction	63/8
100	Tata Power	510
100	Tata Hydro	1057/8
50	Tram Or.	150/10
	PREFERENCE SHARES.	
10	Punjab Portland Cement	13-3
1000	Tata Power Pref	905
100	Tata Steel 2nd Pref.	90
50	Tram Pref.	69
1000	Andhra Valley Pref.	1007-8
500	Vishnu Pref.	637-8
150	Tata Steel 1st Pref.	139/8
500	Tata Mill Pref.	60
500	Nagpur Pre.	486-4

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Since 1st September.

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday	This year	Last year.
Khandesh	...	137	335
Central India	...	118	2733
Barsi and Nagar	...	...	481
Hyderabad-Gaorani	...	126	...
Berar	...	441	1625
Central Provinces	128	829	1106
Total Oomras	128	1651	6280
Dholera	370	580	2573
N.-W. Provinces	...	...	999
Rajputana	...	293	1566
Sind-Punjab	...	...	970
Broach	...	232	130
Coompta & Dharwar	...	502	333
Westerns-Northerns	...	...100	500
Cocconada	...	...	...
Tinnevelly and Cam. bodia	...	...	...
Persian	...	...	529
American	...	...	16285
Egyptian and African	...	1838	1380
Comilla, Burma & other sorts.	...	...	...
Total	498	5196	31545

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st September to 6th September.

In full-pressed Bales	This Yesterday	year	Last year.
Europe	1746	2488	5098
Japan & China	328	26711	31326
Coast Ports	...	...	850
Up-country by Rail	...	2594	1282
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	...	54252	1892
Total	2074	86045	40388

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Sept 11.

Delivery Contract.

	Nov. Ready	Dec. Ready
Red leafy, Average, Bengal Superfine	275	... ...
Bengal Fine	270	... 46 45
Bengal F. G.	255	... ...
Sind-Punjab Fine	275	... ...
Sind-Punjab F G	255	... ...
Wardha-Hinga Fine	310	300 26 23
Nagpur Fine	310	300 ... ...
Yeotmal Fine	300	285 ... ...
Arvi Fine	300	285 15 13
Amraoti Fine	295	270 ... ...
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	290	255 5 2
Mulkapur Fine	280	250 ... ...
Khandesh Fine	265	245 —3 —9
		Jan.
Muthia Fine	...	... ... —18
Muthia F.G.	220	210 ... —31
Nanded/Purna F.G.G.S.	280	255/65 ... ...
Purna F.G.G.S.	265	255 ... ...
Parbhani/Sailu F.G.G.S.	...	260 ... ...
Indore/Ujjain Fine	280	256 ... ...
Burwah Sanavad		

LONDON SILVER.

London, Sept. 11.

Silver—Market is quiet.

Spot	26-9/16
Forward	26-11/16

LINSEED OIL.

London, Sept. 11.

Linseed Oil, naked, London, cwt.—Delivery sellers Oct/Dec. 27/10-1/2

Linseed Oil, naked, London, cwt.—Delivery sellers Jan/Apl. 28/3

MONSOON CONTINUES FEEBLE

GENERAL RAINFALL

POONA, Sept. 12.

Yesterday's depression in the North Bay of Bengal is very shallow, and the monsoon continues generally feeble over the country.

Rainfall has been nearly general in the Konkan and local in Lower Burma-Assam, Bihar, Hyderabad, South Madras Deccan and Coorg.

A few falls have occurred in Upper Burma, Bengal, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, Kashmir, Gujarat, Central Provinces East and Madras Southwest.

The principal amounts are:—Victoria Point three inches; Tavoy three quarters, Bassein and Myitkyina a half; Dibrugarh two, Silchar and Hukitala three-quarters; Ranchi and Darbhanga a half; Jalpaiguri, Patna, and Srinagar a quarter; Rajkot a half; Jagdalpur and Madras one and a half; and Ratnagiri, Gulbarga and Raichur a half.

Forecast.—No large change.—A. P.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT

General Remarks:—The Bay depression is very shallow and the monsoon continues feeble. Rainfall has been nearly general in the Konkan, and local in Hyderabad South and the Madras Deccan, while a few falls have occurred in Gujarat, the Central Provinces East and Madras South-east. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded in the Peninsula, lightly to moderately clouded in Gujarat and the central parts of the country, and practically clear elsewhere. The air is drier than usual in the United Provinces, east Rajputana and parts of the east and north Punjab, the west Central Provinces and the Bombay Deccan. Temperatures were below normal in west Rajputana. The highest temperature recorded yesterday was 101 deg. at Jacobabad.

Forecast.—No large change.

RAINFALL RECORDED AT 8 HOURS.

Station	Rainfall past 24 hours.
Rajkot	0.55"
Bhavnagar	0.07"
Raipur	0.07"
Ratnagiri	0.55"
Ahmednagar	0.02"
Poona	0.03"
Sholapur	0.05"
Bijapur	0.09"
Belgaum	0.02"
Mangalore	0.04"
Negapatam	0.14"
Madras	1.47"
Cuddapah	0.07"
Bellary	0.02"
Cocanada	0.01"
Colombo	0.10"

BOMBAY.—

Local Rainfall recorded at 8 hours.

Colaba Observatory 0.14".

Colaba Observatory total from 1st June to date 76.05" (14.43" above normal).

St. George's Hospital 1.00".

J. J. Hospital 0.75".

Maximum temperature 87 deg. (1 deg. above normal).

Minimum temperature 75 deg. (normal).

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 12th Sept., 1928.

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F.) at 8 a.m. 29.873 inches (.064 above normal).

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F.) at 4 p.m. (previous day) .775 inches (.059 above normal).

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours plus .056.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 77.5 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 75.9

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 86.5 degrees (1.5 above normal).

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 75.5 degrees (0.1 above normal).

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 93 per cent.

Relative humidity at 4 p.m. (previous day) 72 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. E. S. E.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 12 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 106 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 23 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10) 10.

Rainfall in 24 hours 0.14.

Total rainfall in the month 0.76.

Total rainfall in the year 76.06.

BOMBAY CITY RAINFALL.

Bombay, Sept. 12.

Rainfall during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of date 12-9-28: Colaba Point 0.14"; Fort 1.00"; J. J. Hospital 0.75".

Total since 1st June to date: Colaba Point 76.05"; Fort 107.01"; J. J. Hospital 81.91".

Total for the corresponding period of 1927: Colaba Point 58.60"; Fort 72.23"; J. J. Hospital 56.39".

Total for the corresponding period of 1926: Colaba Point 64.07"; Fort 89.54"; J. J. Hospital 72.70.

LONDON GOLD.

London, Sept. 11.

Bar Gold, Fine, per oz. £4-4-11

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Sept. 11.

Interest, Day to Day Loans	3-7/8 p.c.
Interest, 7 Days' Market Loans	3.1/2 p.c.
Bank Bills, 3 months	4-9/32 p.c.
Bank Bills, 6 months	4-15/32 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months	4-3/4 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months	5-1/4 p.c.

LONDON EXCHANGE.

London, Sept. 11.

T T Berlin on London	20.36-1 4
T T Amsterdam on London	12.10
T T Brussels on London	34.90
T T Madrid on London	29.25
T T Milan on London	92.78
T T Berne on London	25.20
T T Paris on London	124.23
T T London on Prague	163.68

LONDON METALS.

London, Sept. 11.

Copper, English Best Selected	£65.7/8
Copper, Braziers	£76
Yellow Metal	£65
Spelter, Hard Indian Brands	£21
Corrugated Sheets, 24 gauge	£13-5/8
Tin, English Ingots	£209

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, Sept. 11.

Coffee, Fair Rio, (No. 7, quality), Spot 17-3/16

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, Sept. 11.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard, No. 25, C. & F. Calcutta.—	
Oct/Dec. per cwt	12/9
Jan/March per cwt.	12/9
C. & F. Bombay.—	
Oct/Dec. per cwt	12/9-1/2
C. & F. Karachi.—	
Oct/Dec. per cwt	12/10-1/4

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Sept. 11.

Chartered Bank of India, A. and C.	£22-3/8
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register)	£138-1/2
P. & O. Banking Corporation	£9.1/2
National Bank	£54
Eastern Bank	£7-1/4
Funding Loan 4 p.c.	£90-3/8
Conversion Loan	£77-1/4
Indian Loan 5-1/2 p.c.	£102-1/2
Rupee Paper 3.1 2 p.c.	£54-1/8
Indian Stock 3 p.c. Sterling Loan	£61-1/8
Indian Stock 3-1/2 p.c. Sterling Loan	£71-1/4
Consols	£56
War Loan 5 p.c.	£102-3/4
Victory Bonds 4 p.c.	£94.1/8

New York, Sept. 11.

Demand Bills 481.87

STERLING SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Sept 10.

Messrs. Forbes & Lund, have received the following quotations by special Cablegram from London to-day:—

Name of Company	Latest prices
Andhra Valley (7½ per cent 1933 Notes)	£103 10 0
Assam Bengal Railway Ordy Stock	£92 10 0
Australian 5 per cent Loan (1935/45)	£100 0 0
Burma Corporation Ltd.	£0 15 0
Calcutta Tramways (Ord.)	£0 18 0
Russo-Asiatic Consolidated Ltd.	£0 3 3
Eastern Bank Ltd	£7 5 0
French 5 per cent Rentes	£18 15 0
Hongkong & Shanghai Bankg. Corpn.	£138 0 0
India 3½ per cent Sterling Stock	£71 0 0
India 4½ per cent Sterling Loan (1950/55)	£94 0 0
India 3 per cent Sterling Stock	£61 0 0
Motor Fuel Proprietory Ltd.	£0 9 6
Nitrate Railway (Ordy.)	£8 12 6
P. & O. Banking Corporation Ltd.	£9 5 0
Shahdara Saharanpur L. Rly. 4½ per cent Debs.	£81 0 0
Southern Punjab Railway (Ord. Stock)	£203 10 0
Southern Punjab Railway 4 per cent. (Pref. Stock)	
Tata Power (7½ per cent 'B' Debs. 1934/48)	102 0 0
War Loan 5 per cent (1929/47)	£102 10 0

OILS AND CAKES.

(THE TATA OIL MILLS COMPANY'S EX-GODOWN BOMBAY.)

Bombay, Sept. 12.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 674/- per ton.

Filtered Groundnut Oil Ready Rs. 530/- per ton.

Cocoanut Cake-Ready Rs. 153/- per ton.

Mowra Cake-Ready Rs. 65/8 per ton.

PUNJAB PRODUCE QUOTATIONS.

(The Sri Krishna Bombay Trading Co. Ltd)

Muktsar Sept. 10.

Wheat Ready 4/7 4/12
Wheat Assuj 4/9/3
Wheat Maghar 4/12/3
Wheat Magh 4/14/6
Wheat Har 4/6/-
Gram Ready 4/3 4/5
Gram Assuj 4/3/6
Gram Maghar 4/5/6
Gram Jeth 3/10
Cottonseeds Maghar 3/6/3
Cottonseeds Poh 3/6
Cottonseeds Magh 3/6
Gwara Poh 3/4/3
Rapeseeds Bisakh 6/15
Barley Assuj 3/3/6

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 12.

Trafford Hall, Lloyd, Liverpool.
Orna, Cockman, Bassein.
Sumatra Maru, Nambu, Kobe.
Clan Macbeth, Jone, Liverpool.

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 13.

Tamba Maru, Harada, Kobe.
City of Canterbury, Oleson, Liverpool.
Jalapura, Matches, Karachi and Okha.

LOADING.

Sept. 12.

Steamer Sumatra Maru for Kobe.
Steamer Baroda for Busreh.
Steamer Mooltan for Australia.
Steamer Kidderpore for Kobe.
Steamer Hoogkerk for Hamburg.
Steamer Trafford Hall for Liverpool.

EXPORTS.

Sept. 12.

S S Wartenfels for Hamburg:—90 cwts groundnut oil cakes, Moosabhoy and Co; 55 bales raw cotton, Anglo-Siam Corporation Ltd.

For Rotterdam:—343 cwts linseed oil cakes, N B Velmohamed; 11600 cwts linseed oil cakes, 4400 cwts groundnut oil cakes, J Pramanand and Co.; 41000 cwts mowra seeds, Ralli Bros.

S S Elysia for Liverpool:—5 bales raw wool, H R Rohemanbhai; 10 bales raw wool, J. Nanji; 33 bales raw wool, Forbes Forbes Campbell and Co; 17 bales raw wool, Meyer Nissim; 20 bales raw wool, David Sassoon and Co Ltd; 58 bales raw wool, Gillanders Arbuthnot and Co; 12 bales raw wool, A S Moloobhoy and Co.

From Marseilles:—3000 cwts Indian castor seeds, Louis Dreyfus and Co; 563 cwts mustard seeds, M Thadhani and Co; 550 cwts groundnuts, R Shantilal and Co.

For Varana:—22 bales cotton grey yarn, The Swadeshi Mills Co Ltd.

For Alexandratta via Port Said:—26 bales cotton grey twist, A H Diale.

For Port Said:—7 bales city cotton grey twist, A H Diale.

S S Rampura for London:—12 bales country cow hide tanned, P E Boyce and Sons; 48 bales country cow hide tanned, Abdulhussain Ladhbhoy Tharei; 4 bales goat skin, M Laduk; 21 cases furniture, 3 cases haberdashery, 4 cases brassware, 1 case provisions, Thomas Cook and Sons Ltd; 75 bags walnuts, 64 bundles cotton and woollen cloth cuttings, M M and Co; 500 cwts groundnuts, Louis Dreyfus and Co.

S S Nippon for Trieste:—1000 cwts I gingelly seeds, Louis Dreyfus and Co; 400 bales raw cotton, Kilachand Devchand and Co; 1045 bales raw cotton, Volkart Bros; 110 bales raw cotton, The Japan Cotton Trading Co; 220 bales raw cotton, K M Nathoo; 5050 cwts bone sinews, S Bannister and Co; 1600 cwts castor seeds, 1500 cwts groundnuts, Ralli Bros.

For Venice:—503 cwts linseed, M Thadhawan and Co; 110 bales raw cotton, Kilachand Dewchand and Co; 120 bales raw cotton, A Abdul Reheman and Co; 220 bales raw cotton, Volkart Bros.

S S City of Canterbury for Marseilles:—1200 cwts linseed, David Sassoon and Co.

S S Hoogkerk for Hamburg:—1000 cwts cas di oil cakes, S Bannister and Co.

For Rotterdam:—165 bales raw cotton, The Bombay Co Ltd; 13200 cwts groundnut oil cakes, 13200 cwts linseed oil cakes, J Pramanand and Co.

S S Mooltan for Melbourn:—4 packages carpets and covers, Cox and Kings Ltd.

S S Sumatra Maru for Osaka:—200 tons scrap iron, Mutsui Bussan Kaisha Ltd; 150 bales raw cotton, G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Kobe:—1000 bales raw cotton, The Japan Cotton Trading Co; 1000 bales raw cotton, G K Kaisha Ltd; 1000 bales raw cotton, T M Kaisha Ltd.

S S Tamba Maru for Kobe:—275 bales raw cotton, The Japan Cotton Trading Co; 100 bales raw cotton, Breul and Co.

For Yokkaichi:—300 bales raw cotton, Breul and Co.

S S Kidderpore for Kobe:—1000 bales raw cotton, G K Kaisha Ltd; 1000 bales raw cotton, T M Kaisha.

IMPORTS.

Sept. 12.

S S Morocco from Hull. Agents M M and Co:—5 cases cycles, 200 drums soli guns, 37 bales iron plates, 9 casks scrap files, 80 cases machinery, 550 boxes alum, 9 casks spindles, 628 bundles steel bars, 13 cases soft soap, 78 casks keens cement, 677 bundles steel, 18 casks old flint files, 15 coils steel wire ropes, 276 casks paint, 60 cases washing blue, 256 cases liquid metal polish, 18 cases silver polish, 15 cases pate metal, 600 drums disinfectant Caid, 109 cases dry distemper, 15 cases casting, 1040 drums linseed oil, 395 drums turpentine, 220 drums turpentine substance, 112 cases colour, 325 cases oil varnish, 1856 casks paint, 6 rolls fencing, 56 boxes steel plates, 39 boxes flats, 20 boxes angles, 2 cases knife strips, 8 cases steel strips, 5 cases confectionery, 6 cases gas engines.

PORT OF BOMBAY

INCREASED RECEIPTS AND DECREASED EXPENDITURE

ADMINISTRATION REPORT FOR 1927-28

At the meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay held on Tuesday the administeration report of the Port of Bombay for 1927-28 was adopted. From the extracts of the report which are given below it will be seen that there have been increased receipts and decreased expenditure in comparison with those of last year. A marked decrease in the export of raw cotton is a noticeable feature:—

When framing the Budget for the year under review the Trustees, in anticipation of a slight all-round improvement of trade budgeted for a gross revenue (excluding special Receipts) of Rs. 277.92 lakhs, or approximately Rs. 14 lakhs above the actuals of 1926-27. These expectations were realized and the improvements which set in about middle of the year was well maintained during the closing months. The actual receipts, incuding surtax, totalled Rs. 281.07 lakhs, an increase of Rs. 17.05 lakhs, or approximate'y 6½ per cent. on the corresponding figure for the preceding year.

The total ordinary expenditure budgeted for was Rs. 277.31 lakhs but thanks to the unabated efforts to economize in every direction, the actual expenditure, Rs. 273.54 lakhs showed a saving of Rs. 3.77 lakhs on the original estimates and was Rs. 1.54 lakhs less than the actuals for the preceding year. Of this reduction Rs. 66,642 was in debt charges. Having regard to the increased volume of trade handled, the reduction in expenditure and in the ratio of working expenses to receipts (50.57 per cent) is very gratifying.

THE SURPLUS.

The budgeted surplus for the year was Rs. 40,729; the actual result was a surplus of Rs. 659,517 under General Account, which has been transferred to the Revenue Reserve Fund, and Rs. 93,950 under Pilotage Account, transferred to the Vessels Replacement Fund. An analysis of the results shows that the improvement over the original estimates was due to an increase of Rs. 2.73 lakhs in receipts and a reduction of Rs. 3.45 lakhs in expenditure.

After transferring the year's surplus the Revenue Reserve Fund stands at Rs. 72.78 lakhs actual market value being Rs. 67½ lakhs. In addition to the Revenue Reserve Fund, the accumulated Sinking Funds and equated loan repayments amount to Rs. 426.65 lakhs while adequate reserves totalling Rs. 88.74 lakhs have been set aside for special purposes such as fire insurance, depreciation and emergency replacements. Capital Works financed out of Revenue Reserve during the years 1916 to 1921 amounted to no less than Rs. 47 lakhs. No capital loan has been raised for the past three years and the capital balances in hand at the end of the year were over Rs. 59 lakhs.

There was no increase in port or dock charges during the year under review. The reductions in scheduled rates and charges effected during the last three years represent in revenue about Rs. 8 1/4 lakhs per annum.

The cargo handled at the docks and bunders amounted to 6,709,000 tons an increase of approximately 20 per cent. above the tonnage of the previous year. Imports accounted for about 55 per cent and exports 45 per cent. of the total tonnage and both shared equally in the improved volume.

COTTON EXPORTS AND PIECEGOODS IMPORTS.

The year was on the whole uneventful as regards trade but the majority of commodities, both import and export, showed a healthy expansion. The most notable exception was raw cotton, the exports of which, 1,784,000 bales, were the lowest for any year since 1923-24 and 33 per cent. below the average of the last 5 years. Exports of twist and yarn showed a similar falling off. This heavy decline in Bombay's staple export commodity would be disquieting were it not due to abnormal factors, i.e., the competition of the record American Crop which included a large proportion of low grade Cotton, the civil war in China and financial troubles in Japan In view of the situation in the Far East—which has since shown signs of improvement—it is satisfactory to note that the falling off in cotton exports was more than counterbalanced by an increase in practically all the other important export items, notably oilseeds, groundnuts and manganese ore. Imports with few exceptions showed an allround increase. The volume of piecegoods imported showed a substantial increase and was the heaviest for some years past.

Vessels which entered the docks or were berthed at the Harbour Walls (excluding ferry steamers) totalled 2,027 with an aggregate tonnage of 4,864,344 net registers. This is the highest tonnage recorded since 1921-22.

THE LAND ESTATES.

On the land estates, the most noticeable feature was the keen demand for godown accommodation at the Cotton Depot owing to the bumper cotton crop. All the Port Trust godowns vacant at the close of last year were taken up during the year under review and, to supplement the godown accommodation a number of the railway sheds have since been temporarily rented for storage of cotton. The Trustees have recently sanctioned a substantial reduction of rents at the Depot, which will have effect from September 1928. The reductions in rent sanctioned since the opening of the Depot in 1923 aggregate Rs. 3.80 lakhs per annum, or 23 per cent.

Special attention has recently been given to the development of the new residential estates in the neighbourhood of Apollo Bunder and Colaba and a number of first-class building sites in this vicinity are now offering on 99-year leases at moderate ground rents varying according to position. The old Colaba Cotton Green, which has a magnificent Harbour frontage on the east side and is bounded by Colaba Causeway on the west has been laid out into 37 building plots, complete with necessary cross-roads and drainage. A noticeable feature is the central public garden, which has been designed on most original and artistic lines and will be maintained by the Port Trust for the benefit of the residents on this Estate.

A NEW EPOCH IN MOTOR INDUSTRY.

North of the Docks, in the area between the Harbour and Frere Road and on the Bunders adjoining the Mazagon-Sewri Reclamation there are ample sites available for storage and general trade purposes. A brisk demand for accommodation has sprung up at the Grain Depot since the Trustees decided to admit other trades to this area. An important event in the industrial development of this Depot is the new project of the General Motors Corporation, who have recently been granted a lease of nearly 28,000 square yards of covered and plinth accommodation which is being rapidly converted to the Corporation's requirements. Here it is intended to fabricate, assemble and test motor cars and trucks of the various manufacturing organizations controlled by this vast Corporation. This project will give employment to many hundreds of skilled workmen and will inaugurate a new epoch in the motor industry of India. Still further North, on the Wadala Reclamation, an area of 45,446 square yards of land was leased during the year.

The foreign inward and outward traffic on the Port Trust Railway aggregated 508 lakhs of maunds against 424 lakhs during 1926-27, the principal increases being in coal, steel and cake and manganese ore.

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE KEPT LOW.

In pursuance of the declared policy of the Board to avoid further commitments on loan account until trade conditions are more settled, Capital expenditure during the year under review was kept down to an absolute minimum; it amounted to Rs. 11.86 lakhs, which is the lowest since 1902-03. A sum of Rs. 5.57 lakhs was expended on the deepening of the Alexandra Dock entrance channel and main steamer berth, Rs. 1.51 lakhs on new dredging plant and Rs. 1.13 lakhs on removal of a portion of the Alexandra Dock dam. No new loan was raised by the Trustees during the year the expenditure being financed from loan balances in hand.

SITUATION IN RAW COTTON

AMERICAN PRICES TO IMPROVE AND INDIAN TO DECLINE?

AN AMAZING CONTRAST

WEEKLY COTTON MARKET REPORT.

Messrs P. Chrystal & Co., of Bombay in their Weekly Cotton Market Report, dated 12th inst. state as under:—

"Since we wrote our last report about a fortnight ago the nett changes in the American Futures, markets have been as follows.—

	Oct.	Jany.	May.
New York 29/8/28			
Do 11/9/28	18.90	18.72	18.79
	17.98	17.77	17.75
	—.92	—.95	—1.04
	Oct.	Jany.	May
Liverpool 29/8/28			
Do 11/9/28	9.98	9.91	9.99
	—.66	—.66	—.65

The second American Bureau estimate of this year's crop was issued on Saturday. The condition of the crop as at 1st September was given as 60.3 per cent indicating a crop of 14,439,000 bales. The report further stated that since 1st July 3.8 per cent of the acreage had been abandoned leaving 44,916,000 acres under cultivation. From the action of the market since the report was issued it looks as if the market is still of opinion that the Bureau has under-estimated the crop. In view of the previously received private estimates and the reports of damage we do not think this opinion is justified at present. Another cause for the decline has been the decreasing ideas of the probable consumption during the current season. However, a crop of 14 1/2 to 15 million bales plus a carryover of about 5 millions is not an overwhelming supply, and as prices go lower there will be justification for anticipating increasing ideas of consumption. While we do not see much chance of any appreciable recovery in prices in the immediate future owing to the fact that we are now in the season of heavy crop movement, we do not now favour short sales. So far as American cotton is concernel we should prefer conservative purchases scale down from the present level. The present panicky state of the market cannot continue for very long and once prices become more stabilised we look for an increasing trade demand.

Another Ginners report was published on Saturday and it stated that 956,000 bales had been ginned prior to 1st September as compared with a ginning of 1,540,000 by the same date last year.

Since we last wrote Indian New Crop contract prices have declined about Rs. 20 per Candy. The market is now suffering acutely from the orgy of over-trading which had been going on for some time and we see little chance of any recovery in prices for some considerable time. We are still left with a large carryover of old crop cotton and our New Crop which promises to be a large one will soon be moving, and will commence arriving in bulk before Merchants and Commission Houses will be able to get clear of old stocks. Owing to the enormous sums of money which have been lost by the Indian cotton trading community the holding power here has been so greatly reduced that we must be prepared for a season when Indian prices must rule relatively cheap. We advise our clients to take advantage of any temporary advances to sell forward Contracts. So far as ready stocks are concerned these should be disposed of whenever a buyer is found as once New Crops move old crop cotton will probably be neglected.

Further efforts are being made to bring about a settlement of the local Mill Strike but so far without success."

WEEKLY BULLION REVIEW.

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have sent the following weekly review dated 12th inst:—

Our Silver market has witnessed this week a further decline of 6 annas over the closing quotations of the last week. In the beginning of the week prices remained steady on short-covering but later soon declined on heavy selling on Indian account. During the middle of the week prices moved within narrow limits owing to holidays intervening. Prices covered at the close on Bazar operations and Commission Houses buying. The highest price touched during the week was Rs. 60-11 for the first settlement on the 5th instant and the lowest Rs. 60-0 on the 6th instant, the range for the week being Rs. 0-11. T. T. Shanghai on London is 0 1/4 lower. The highest price was 2-7 7/8 on the 5th instant and the lowt 2-7 5/8 on the 10th instant.

The London price is 0 1/8 dher. The market was quiet and steady in America being a seller while India and China operated both ways. The New York price is 57 7/8 cents i.e. 0 1/2 cent lower than the last week's closing. The highest price was 58 1/4 cents on the 4th instant and the lowest 57 5/8 cents on the 8th instant.

The prices for Gild are almt the same. Yesterday's closing rate we Rs. 21-6-0 for ready, Rs. 21-6-3 for the first settlement and Rs. 21-6-9 for the second settlement. London price mains about unchanged at £ 4-4-11 1/4.

We continue to favour purchases round and under Rs. 60/- acing to them should the market decline urther.

EX M. L. C. ACQUITTED ON APPEAL

HYDERABAD (Sind), Sept. 11.

Syed Nabibuksh Shah former member of the Bombay Legislative Council and Vice-President of the Dirict Board who had been convicted of abetment of murder by the Sessions Judge, Hyderabad, has been convicted in apeal by the Judicial Commissioner's Cort after he had served nearly 12 months imprisonment.

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

KHORDAD SAL; Banks closed.

The s.s. "Naldera" with the homeward mails of August 30, due at 10 p.m.

SATURDAY, September 15.

The s.s. MALDERA with the homeward mails sails at 1 p. m.

THE FRONTIER MAIL.

The B. B. and C. I. and N. W. Railway's Frontier Mail (first section) leaves Bombay (Ballard Pier) at 12|30 p.m. on Friday the 14th instant with mails and passengers from Europe for Delhi and the Punjab and is due to reach Delhi at 12|10 p.m. and Lahore at 9-25 p.m. on Saturday and Peshawar at 8-30 a.m. on Sunday.—A.P.

NOMINATION OF AN ORDINARY FELLOW.

Mr. M. C. Chagla has been nominated to be an Ordinary Fellow of the University vice the Honourable Sir Ghulam Husain Hidayatullah, Kt., who has become an "ex-officio" Fellow.

CITY'S HEALTH.

The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of Tuesday to 6 a.m. of Wednesday:—

Small-pox attack 1, death nil; Cholera attack nil, death nil; Plague attacks 2, death nil; Influenza attack nil, death nil.

Total mortality (exclusive of the still-born) 80. The total mortality this day last year was 62.

MRS. SAKINABAI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.

In Mrs. Sakinabai Hashan Premji Charitable Dispensary, the total attendance for the month of August was 5370, out of which 638 were males, 2245 were females and 2487 were children.

BOMBAY YOUTH LEAGUE.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Youth League a public meeting will be held on Friday (the 14th instant), at 6-30 to protest against the detention of Mr. Vinayak Damoder Savarkar, and to urge upon the authorities concerned the need for removing unjust restriction placed on him, at the Bombay Students' Brotherhood Hall.

BAND AT ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.

The Band of the 1st Bn. G.I.P. Rly. Regt., A.F.I. will play the following programme of music at the Esplanade Bandstand to-day (Thursday) commencing at 6 p.m. (S.T.) (weather permitting):—

1. March, Florentiner, Fucik. 2. Overture, Giovanna d' Arco, Verdi. 3. Welsh Melodies, The Leek, Mydd leton. 4. Two Parisian Sketches, Fletcher. 5. Morceau, Woodland Whisperings, Czibulka. 6. Selection, The Yellow Mask, Duke. 7. Valsette, Wood Nymphs, Eric Coates. 8. Song, A Brown Bird Singing, Haydn Wood. 9. The Ogo Pogo, Strong.

FOUND.

A box containing season ticket No. 138 for three months ending 16-11-28 between Reay Road and Bombay and few "bidis" in it have been found. The owner might take delivery of the same from the office of the Passengers' and Traffic Relief Association, 139, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, between the hours of 3 to 6 p.m.

PARSI KHORDADSAL GATHERING.

Under the auspices of the Rathestar Mandal, a public Khordadsal gathering will be held at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, to-day (Thursday) at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) when Rev. J. F. Andrews, of the Byculla Church, will address on "Good Thoughts, Good Words, Good Deeds"; Prof. K. T. Shah of the Bombay University, and Dr. Rajaballi Vishram Patel of the Islamic community on "Our Relationship with the Parsis." Mr. Maneck F. Mulla will recite Persian couplets from the Shahnameh. There will be songs, recitations and music. Shams-ul-olma, Dr. Jivanji J. Mody will preside. The meeting is open to all.

SARASWAT VIDYARTHI SAHAYAK MANDALI.

Under the auspices of the Saraswat Vidyarthi Sahayak Mandali, Bombay, the annual elocution competition for the Hirabai Sakharam Rajadhyaksha Memorial prizes (open for the boys and girls of the Gowd Saraswat Brahmin community attending schools) will be held at the rooms of the Saraswat Brahmin Samaj, (No. 284, Charni Road), at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) on Sundays, the 16th and 23rd instant.

BAND AT POONA.

By kind permission of Major A. M. Daniels and the Officers of the 5th Bn. the 11th Sikh Regiment, the Band will play at the Empress Gardens, Poona, on Friday, 14th September, from 6 to 7-30 p.m., weather permitting.

TENDERS FOR STERLING

On Wednesday the 12th September 1928 tenders to the amount of £615,000 at 18.d. were received and allotted approximately 4 per cent. Lower tenders were rejected. £500,000 will be offered for tender on Wednesday the 19th September 1928 on the same conditions as previously announced.

HOME FOR LADY STUDENTS

BOMBAY GIRLS STAGE VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT

MAYOR DESHMUKH HIGHLY PLEASED

"Highly commendable!" This was Dr. Deshmukh's appropriate description of the variety entertainment organised by the women of Bombay, in aid of a hostel for Lady Students, held in the Baliwalla Theatre on Wednesday evening. Taking into consideration that the cast was "all female", the entertainment provided was certainly excellent and if there were flaws here and there, they were certainly not due to lack of histrionic talent but rather due to incomplete arrangements. The function attracted a crowded house and prominent among those present were Dr. and Mrs Deshmukh Mr. Justice and Mrs. Patkar, Mr. and Mrs D. N. Sirur and Mr. and Mrs V. N. Chandavarkar.

Presiding over the function Dr. Deshmukh congratulated the ladies for providing an excellent show, the proceeds of which would go towards a Hostel for lady students. He was very gald to note that Bombay ladies were taking so much interest in their own education and advancement. Although the Hoste would be a small affair, he attached great importance to the innovation because every little done was a step towards advancement. He said that although theoratically women held a high place in Hinduism, yet in practice they were actualy oppressed with the result that they had not advanced with the times. The efforts of enlightened people to give the women their legitimate place in the society were thwarted by the orthodox helped by a so-called civilised but shameless Government. (applause).

His appeal to all right thinking men was therefore "Throw off your hypocracy and give women their chance" and to women "Take your destiny into your own hands and work for your advancement". (Cheers.)

The show commenced with a "Japanese Dance" in which little girls in Japanese costumes took part. The scene was picturesque and the stage effect striking. How rumour takes wings and grows into enormous dimensions especially when started and propagated by women was shown on the stage by "elders" with no little comic effect. This was followed by the Garba dance by Gujerati girls.

INDIAN GIRLS IN GYPSY DRESS.

A scene from "Tratika," Marathi adaptation of Shakespere's "Taming of the Shrew" was very ably interpreted by Miss Narmada Samarth supported by Miss Pradhan and Miss Saved. "The Gypsy Camp Fire" excelled in orginality and the true to life, gorgeous gypsy constunces was its feature. The first act concluded with music provided by girls from Prof Deodhar's School of Indian Music.

The second act began with a piece acted from "Dhruva", the wellknown mythological drama. Miss Manorama Rodikal in the role of "Narad" and Miss Mukta Padbidri in the role of "Dhruva" deserve mention. A beautiful dance by little girls concluded the successful function.

The proceed of the show amount to about Rs. 2000.

SIR LESLIE WILSON'SDONATION TO MATERNITY HOME

His Excellency the Governor Sir Leslie Wilson has donated Rs. 500, to the Ishwaribai Sitaldas Maternity Home of Shikarpur, Sind. This Home and the Ishwaribai Sitaldas Girls' School are conducted by the Women's Health and Education Society and doing useful and beneficient work in the whole of Upper Sind. Owing to the activities of the Home in particular the mortality is much reduced.

LATEST NEWS.

MADRAS, Sept. 12.

Dr. Besant and Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru arrived here this morning and received a warm welcome from a large crowd present at the station. Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru will stay at Adayar as a guest of Dr. Besant for about a week.

Swami Venkatachallam Chetty, Swarajist leader in the Madras Council, in an interview condemned Sir John Simon's cable. He said it reveals to what straits the Commission had come to secure a semblance of Indian co-operation.

MRS. BESANT'S COMMENTS ON SIMON LETTER.

Commenting on Sir John Simon's cable Dr. Besant in a signed leader in "New India" declares that no Indian nor foreigner will be deceived by this transparent device, but doubtless Capitalist groups and English newspapers will pretend to accept Viceregal nominees as representatives of Indian opinion.

"New India" understands that Mr. Shahnawaz, M.L.A., son-in-law of Sir Mahomed Shafi, is likely to be appointed a Judge of the Madras High Court.—A. P.

HYDERABAD STRIKE.

HYDERABAD, Sept. 12.

The strike situation is unchanged. The Vice-President of the Labour Union has issued a communique regretting the strike which was not called by the Union in view of the negotiations that were in progress.—A. P.

EFFORTS AT ENDING DISPUTE

DR. DESHMUKH'S PROPOSALS

INDIAN MERCHANTS' CHAMBER'S SUPPORT

There was no meeting of the strikers on Wednesday morning as it was a day fixed for the distribution of grain by the Strike Committee to the strikers. There was the usual hustle and bustle at the distribution centres.

ANOTHER ATTEMPT TO INDUCE WORKERS.

The Mill-owners' Association made one more attempt to induce the workers to resume work by distributing in the mill area Marathi handbills explaining to the strikers the futility of any further continuance of the strike. The handbill further states that no mill-owner wishes that his men should have any real cause to be discontended. It reiterates the complaint of the mill-owners that the workers went on strike before giving any notice and before formulating any demands. The strike was not, therefore just. In conclusion, the workers are warned against the activities of outsiders who are out to harass the mill-owners. It has been also stated in the handbill that the wages of the workers in the up-country mills have been considerably reduced.

DR. DESHMUKH'S PROPOSALS

INDIAN MERCHANTS' CHAMBERS' SUPPORT

The Indian Merchants5 Chamber has sent a letter to the President of the Bombay Municipal Corporation regarding the mill strike, in the course of which they observe that they fully endorse the principle that the Strike should be ended and work should be resumed pending the consideration of the wages by a competent and impartial Committee.

A PANEL SUGGESTED.

With regard to the personnel of the Committee, the letter adds, the dominant note sounded in the discussion in the Committee was that the physical presence of at least two representatives of both sides as assessors would be insisted upon and would be helpful. As to the actual membership of the Committee since it is essential that both parties should accept its findings and abide by them loyally, it should be one which would command absolute confidence of both sides. One of the suggestions was that three members should be nominated by Government, but most members of my Committee were in favour of a pannel of 10 gentlemen to be agreed upon by both sides from whom three members may be selected. This seems to be a more suitable method than the restriction of the selection to three in the first instance.

The Committee are in absolute agreement that there should be an intervening period during which the enquiry will proceed and during this intervening period a scale of wages should be paid which would be previously agreed upon. While approving this method, the Committee feel that any particular basis and any excess over any particular basis which was to be paid during this intervening period was a matter to be agreed upon by the Strike Committee and the Millowners' Committee. They hope that in view of the very large issues involved, both sides would stretch a point and come to an agreement either on the basis suggested by the President of the Corporation or one some other suitable basis, as after all this basis would only apply to a short period of 6 to 8 weeks.

STRIKE LEADERS BLAME MILLOWNERS

REPLY TO MR. PETIT

The Joint Hon. Secretaries of the Joint Mill-Strike Committee have issued the following statement to the Press:—

Mr. Petit has said things which have been said a hundred times before by his kinsmen and have been exploded by effective replies from the workers. Still, when the Chairman of the Mill-owners persists in his distortion of certain facts and hiding of some relevant things, it is necessary to give a reply to him.

Mr. Petit has given a long list of what the owners agreed to in order to settle the dispute. He says: "We agreed to the Conciliation Board. We agreed to the terms of reference and we agreed to the inclusion amongst them the consideration of all 17 demands. The essential preliminary of all efforts at conciliation is the suspension of all bellicose activities. This the strike leaders would not agree to except on impossible conditions."

WHY CONCILIATION FAILED.

When Mr. Petit shows himself to have been a huge volume of generosity in agreeing to items, which 'numerically appear to be so many', we are also tempted to practise a bit of generosity and charity. We say: "We agreed to the Conciliation Board. We agreed to the terms of reference framed by the owners, assisted by Mr. Jennings of the Labour Office. We agreed to examine the allegation of losses made by the owners, though the industry's balance-sheet for 1927 shows profits of Rs. 166 lakhs. Having agreed to that we agree that the essential preliminary of all efforts at conciliation is the suspension of all bellicose activities."

Here we and Mr. Petit have agreed almost word to word. But after this Mr. Petit (i.e., the owners) has made a mess and with capitalist dexterity hidden inconvenient things.

The suspension of bellicose activities is agreeable to Mr. Petit. So it is to us. In ordinary case it means the aggressor who has entered and occupied the other parties' territory or violated its rights should first restore them. The mill-owners have cut our wages, dismissed our men, violated contracted rates of wages, instituted new rules without notice. All these surreptitious hostilities begun by them since our success of 1925 strike should be taken back and thus suspend their bellicose activity for at least a year of good faith (?) and good thorough inquiry.

MILLOWNERS BLAMED.

This the owners would not agree to and the owners broke the Conference on this and this alone.

"Nothing indicates more clearly", continues Mr. Petit, "that these leaders do not regard the dispute as an industrial one than this attitude of theirs. If this is a 'bona fide' industrial dispute, once the issues are referred to a Conciliation Board both sides must come together and resume work." Agreed. We might also continue, as Mr. Petit continues: "nothing indicates more clearly that the owners are out to fight the new leadership and do not regard the dispute as an industrial one, (vide utterances of Mr. Sawyer, the Deputy Chairman of the Mill-owners and those of Mr. Tairsee, the Chairman of the Indian Merchants' Chamber). If they had considered it, as 'bona fide' industrial dispute, they would have agreed to the restoration of their offensive wage-cuts and rules of the 'status quo' of 1925 having once referred the dispute to the Board. "Both sides then must come together and resume work", (do the owners work?), the owners to resume work of paying as they did formerly, and the workers of working as formerly. We might add, for his high profits and the other for his low wages. What Mr. Petit wanted was that he should resume the work of paying less even when the Board is sitting and hostilities suspended and getting more profits and that the worker should resume working more and getting less.

FOOTBALL.

ROVERS TOURNAMENT

R. A. KIRKEE BEAT R. A. BOMBAY.

The First Field Brigade Royal Artillery, Kirkee, beat the Royal Artillery of Bombay on Wednesday by two goals to nil. It was a close game and the score is a fair indication of the winners' superiority. In the first half, however, the local team were distinctly unlucky not to retrieve their two-goal deficit.

There was little to choose between the teams in the early part of the game. Half way through the first moiety Vanes worked the ball through cleverly on his own and scored a good goal for Kirkee. Not long after this the same player crossed the ball nicely for Wilson to dash up and bang it into the net. Kirkee had the better of the exchanges in the succeeding half, but Bull put up a great display under the Bombay bar and time and again saved brilliantly.

The result:—

First Fd. Bgd. R. A. Kirkee ..2 goals.
R. A. Colaba ..... Nil.

The teams were:—

R. A. Kirkee:—Hitchcock; Jenkins and Turner; Edwards, Cooley and Bennett; Robins, Wilson, Narcy, Trayner and Vanes.

R. A. Colaba:—Bull; Brown and Reed; Stringer, Ineson and Robson; Hayes, Russell, Upton, Shepherd and Dennis.

Referee:—F. Tilley.

TO-DAY'S MATCH.

Aryans vs. Attached Section.

INDIAN STATES' PEOPLES' CONFERENCE

The Executive Committee of the above Conference will meet on Sunday (the 16th. inst), at 4 p.m. in the Office of the Conference to consider the following items among others, on the agenda.

(1) Suggestions regarding the work of the delegation in England made by some members of the Executive. (2) Arrangement of the work in this country to supplement the efforts of our delegation in England. (3) Consideration the Nehru Committee Report.

Under the Clock

(BY "TWINPLEX.")

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1928.

In his trenchant speech on Mr. Crerar's weak and halting defence of the Public Safety Bill introduced by the Government of India into the Assembly, Mr. Ranga Iyer asked them, "You have ample powers under the present law to put down sedition. Why then, do you want this impolitic and superfluous legislation?"

• • • •

To this very pertinent query no answer has been vouchsafed so far by the Government benches. Nor is it likely they can answer satisfactorily another of Mr. Ranga Iyer's very interesting queries.

• • • •

He asked them "Supposing a lunatic from outside India writes a letter to another lunatic in India and the latter publishes it, can you bring in, on that score, a piece of legislation worthy only of lunatics?"

• • •

Well, that was a regular poser, if ever there was one. I believe out of sheer modesty the Government benches will refuse to answer it. They know what they are and what they are worthy of.

• • • •

But they surely are not worthy of the cordial support Sir Victor Sassoon gave them. It is true that when he visited Southern China, then in the grip of Communism, he was offered only a glass of lemonade. But is that any reason why he should give an impression to the Assembly that but for the "safety" to be brought in by the proposed measure, poor Mr. Joshi would be torn to shreds by Communism run riot in India?

• • • •

It is significant that Sir Victor Sassoon hinted that the powers demanded by Government were too wide. He desires the Select Committee to which the Bill should in his opinion be committed to improve the measure.

• • •

But what the official benches must have liked most was Captain Hira Singh's speech. He made one feeble witticism and was silent. "We have the communal plague. Why add to it the Communist plague? I do not wish to speak longer." That's the sort of support the bureaucracy wants.

• • • • •

Professor Hill of the London University has had a vision of the dim future. That sort of thing does not appeal to us in India. Here we have the obsession of the bleak present and the vision of the grim future—starvation to-day and starvation to-morrow for millions and millions of Indians.

• • • •

The Nawab of Palanpur complains to the League Assembly at Geneva that although India receives "the least direct benefit" from the League she contributes more to its expenses than any country "which did not have a permanent seat on the League Council." That is the beauty of the whole business. Britain's "wards" are expected to pay for the up-keep of the "talking shop." What is the good of securing wards if they are not to pay for the deliberations of the Trustees and their chums?

• • • •

A: "This paper says that it is generally lady anglers who prefer sea-fishing most."

B:—"Quite so. Gentlemen prefer ponds."

MOTHER'S DAY

TO-DAY'S CELEBRATION

The 14th Mother's Day (Pithori Amavasya) will be celebrated to-day, the 13th instant by the Aryan Excelsior League at the Prarthana Mandir, Girgaum, at 8 a.m. (S.T.) The Hon. Mr. Justice S. S. Patkar will preside. Miss Yamuna G. Rane will read a paper, Master Samarth will show tricks, boys and girls of Prof. Devdhar's Musical School will sing songs, Mr. Waman K. Parulkar Memorial prizes Rao Saheb A. N. Wagal's Mother's Memorial prize and sweets will be given away by Mrs. Shantabai Patkar.

The Mother's Day League will celebrate the Day to-day (Thursday) at the Prarthana Samaj Hall, at 5-30 p.m., Mr. K. M. Jhaveri will preside.

The Marathi Vaidyak Warga will celebrate it to-day (Thursday) at 9 p.m. at the Vaidya Gurjar Dispensary. Mr. V. D. Vaidya of Ghatkoper will preside.

CELEBRATIONS ON SUNDAY.

The Daiwadnya Students' Union will celebrate it on Sunday (the 16th instant) at the Prarthana Samaj Hall at 9 a.m.

The Balshakha of Samvanshi Kshatriya Vaktratwotejak Samaj will celebrate that Day on Sunday (the 16th instant) at 4-30 p.m. at the Dadoba Jagonnath Trust Marriage Hall, Gamdevi, Mrs. Chandrakalabai Anandrao Hate will preside.

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 375, Hornby Road, Bombay.)

JANUARY.

NEW YORK.

	Sept. 12.
Previous Closing Rate	17.77
To-day's Opening Rate	17.87
Difference	+.11
To-day's Closing Rate	17.84
Difference	+.07
Broach Expectations	Rs. 324

LIVERPOOL.

	Sept. 12.
Previous Closing Rate	9.25
To-day's Opening Rate	9.31
Difference	+.06
To-day's Closing Rate	9.31
Difference	+.06

LONDON SILVER MARKET

CLOSING QUOTATIONS

(OUR SPECIAL SERVICE.)

	London, Sept. 12.
Silver Ready	26 8 0
Lower	0 1 0
Silver Forward	26 4 0
Lower	0 1 0

Tone of Market.—Quiet.

BOMBAY PRICES:

	Bombay, Sept. 12.
1st Settlement	60 1 0
2nd Settlement	60 3 0

POONA RACES

FIRST MEETING-3RD DAY.

SELECTIONS BY "SENEX."

2-15 p.m.
- DILAWAR BEG 1
- AUGUST 2
- GOOLIAB 3

2-45 p.m.
- LUCKY STAR 1
- GURMA 2
- MANECK BEG 3

3-15 p.m.
- KILLALOO 1
- BENTOI 2
- DARK BLUE 3

3-45 p.m.
- MODESTY 1
- SHRI NARAYAN 2
- FOUR SQUARE 3

4-15 p.m.
- GUINEA FLIGHT 1
- MILLTOWN 2
- CHINESE HONEYMOON .. 3

4-45 p.m.
- WELL COPPED 1
- ORANGE LENA 2
- TIMBUCKTOO 3

5-15 p.m.
- DARIAL 1
- ATREAS 2
- GOLDEN QUEST 3

5-45 p.m.
- P.'S AND Q.'S 1
- IAN BAN 2
- THAXTED 3

6-15 p.m.
- ROYAL 1
- BAIG 2
- GARIBALDI 3

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT IN PRESIDENCY

CONFERENCE OF REPRESENTATIVES IN BOMBAY

A Conference of the representatives of the local bodies of the Bombay Presidency will be held in the Council Hall, Poona, on Friday, 21st and Saturday, 22nd instant. The Conference opens on Friday at 2-30 and on Saturday at 11-30 to 1-30 and 2-30 to 5-30. First day will be devoted to the presidential remarks and consideration of the resolutions left over at the 1927 Conference. On Saturday consideration will be given to Organisation and Improvement of Local Self-Government Service, Relations between Officials and Councillors of Local Bodies, Relations between Local Bodies and Government Officials and Government Inquiry into the working of Local Bodies and their suspension.

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The Bombay Chronicle.
THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1928.

DYING ECHOES.

While the Lucknow settlement is continuing to receive praise from all quarters, there are unfortunately a few discordant notes here and there. Evidently, the echoes of the old Hindu-Muslim controversy have not yet quite died away. Some Muslim leaders, singly or in groups, have expressed the view that the safeguards provided by the new Constitution to the Muslim minority are not quite adequate. Of special importance are the criticisms of the 28 Muslim members of the Central and Provincial Legislatures, who have issued a manifesto on the subject, and the published views of Maulana Shaukat Ali, who claims to speak for the Central Khilafat Committee. The manifesto is restrained and dignified in its tone, "fully appreciates the labours of the authors of the Report" of the Nehru Committee, but regrets that the Lucknow settlement does not give adequate safeguards to the Muslims. The authors of the manifesto do not suggest specifically further safeguards but from their general objection that the Lucknow Conference "has set at naught" the last Congress-League proposals, it may be gathered that they stand by those proposals. Maulana Shaukat Ali also seems to stand for the same proposals, but spoils his own case by mixing it up with personalities, by attributing unworthy motives to respected leaders, and by the use of unrestrained language.

As regards the objection that the Lucknow settlement has gone back on the Congress-League proposals, Dr. Ansari, in his reply to Maulana Shaukat Ali's criticisms, says: "I see no reason why if a second and better proposal is available, the first unanimous decision should be held fast and the second should not be accepted." This is a sound commonsense view, which is most applicable when a whole Constitution is being recast in several stages. The pertinent question is whether or not the Lucknow settlement is an improvement on the Congress-League proposals from the national and the Muslim points of view. We agree with Dr. Ansari, Sir Ali Imam, the Maharajah of Mahmudabad and many other Muslim leaders, including those directly affected by the Lucknow settlement, that the settlement is decidedly an improvement upon the earlier proposals. In any case the difference between the two sets of proposals is not much. The separation of Sind, the grant of reforms to the N. W. F. Province and British Baluchistan, and the reservation of seats for Muslims in provinces where they are in a minority are features common to both the sets. The difference is that the Lucknow settlement does not reserve for Muslims one-third the number of seats in the Central Legislature or seats on the population basis in Bengal and the Punjab. As regards the first point of difference, Dr. Ansari does well to point out: "The motion about the reservation of one-third seats in the Central Legislature was not thought desirable to be moved by any Muslim delegate (at the Lucknow Conference) because it appeared to them that Punjab, Bengal, N. W. F. Province and Sind with majority vote of Muslims and other provinces with minority votes will be able to elect at least one-third members. This is indicated by facts and figures, and so reservation was considered unnecessary by them." As regards Bengal and the Punjab whatever might have been the earlier views of the Muslim delegates from these provinces, after full discussion among themselves and with Hindu and Sikh leaders, they accepted non-reservation of their own accord. No doubt they were impressed by the potency of universal suffrage recommended by the Nehru Committee, but not contemplated when the Congress-League proposals were made. They were also impressed by the figures furnished about the success of Muslims in the elections to the Local Boards even without universal franchise. We expected that a leader like Maulana Shaukat Ali, who is an ardent champion of Independence and has gone through untold suffering for his country, would hail with delight the decision of the Bengal and Punjab delegates and would use all his undoubted influence in getting the Lucknow settlement ratified by all his co-religionists. But the attitude he has taken up is deplorable. It is impossible to believe, as he does, that those Muslim leaders who have accepted the Lucknow settlement have betrayed Islam or the trust imposed in them. But there is no doubt that the attitude which Maulana Shaukat Ali has taken up is short-sighted inasmuch it ignores altogether the tremendous significance of a united national demand formulated at Lucknow and it is a pity that he, of all persons, does not realise that in seeking to pick holes in that demand and discrediting those who took a prominent share in framing it he is playing into the hands of the bureaucracy which stands between his country and its freedom.

A heavy responsibility rests on those Muslim leaders who have accepted the Lucknow Constitution. It is up to them to see that their labours are not thrown away. They may well emulate the example of Dr. Ansari in doing everything possible to popularise the new Constitution. Indeed it is the duty of leaders of all communities and parties to carry on such a propaganda. We are glad to learn from Dr. Ansari's Press statement that the Congress is busy preparing translations of the Nehru Report in all the principal vernaculars, which are expected to be ready by the end of September. It is more gratifying to learn from the same statement that several leaders have decided to go on a tour to "explain" to their countrymen India's united demand and, what is more, how to enforce it." To some extent the propaganda has already begun. The Muslims of Amritsar have at a public meeting whole-heartedly endorsed the Constitution. To judge from an eloquent appeal on communal unity issued by Mr. A. F. M. Abdur Rahman, a member of the Bengal Legislative Council, it does not seem to be difficult to get Bengal's support for the Constitution. Mr. Chagla in Bombay is confident that the All-India Muslim League will endorse the Constitution fully. The whole country will, if only the leaders are up betimes and do their part loyally and whole-heartedly.

DOMINION STATUS V. INDEPENDENCE.

TWO ASPECTS OF SAME QUESTION

(BY V. N. NAIK.)

The All-Parties' Conference held at Lucknow has, almost unanimously, adopted Dominion Status as the next immediate step of Reform. And in that respect it has spoken on behalf of the entire nation. There are a few who, like Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar, desire complete independence for India and the severance of the British connection which the membership of the British Commonwealth of Nation with its constitutional appellation, the Dominion Status implies.

INCONSISTENT ATTITUDE.

Of these two conspicuous exceptions to the unanimous decision of the All-Parties' Conference, enforced by a galaxy of leaders like Pandit Motilal Nehru, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, Lala Lajpat Rai, Sir Ali Imam, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, Dr. Annie Besant and others, Mr. Iyengar who remained absent from the Conference, is hardly consistent with himself as may be shown by bringing in evidence against himself his own draft Constitution prepared only a year ago. He owes it to the country to explain why in that document he has adopted Dominion Status as the corner stone of his constitutional edifice and why now, when the tide is veering towards the union of all parties on the plank of that principle, he lets it down in favour of complete independence. Of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, it may, at least, be said that he has stood up for independence as it was he who had sponsored the Congress resolution on independence passed at Madras.

NO CAUSE FOR ALARM.

We, for ourselves, see nothing in it to be alarmed at. We do not believe, as it is feared in certain quarters, that following the parallel between the father and the son in the household of Pandit Motilal Nehru, there will be quarrels and divisions all over the country and in every household. We do not think it to be a quarrel at all. We are inclined to suppose that the extreme attitude adopted by the son will help the father's championship of Dominion Status to go ahead. And, for several reasons that need not be mentioned, it is better that the strings of the Independence League be in the hands of the Pandit from Allahabad than the gentleman from Madras. John Stuart Mill has, somewhere, remarked that the merit of an extreme measure is that it makes anything short of it seem moderate. It is in that light that we are disposed to regard Pandit Jawaharlal's insistence on complete independence as the goal for India.

WHICH IS MORE PRACTICAL?

Last year the Congress adopted the resolution on Independence to fling it in the face of Lord Birkenhead. And being the Secretary of the Congress Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru cannot now, at least so soon, go back upon it. He gathered together a few, that constituted themselves into "the dissidence of dissent," and has formed the Independence League. The speech that he made in vindication of his attitude, and his desisting from voting for or against the All-Parties' resolution on Dominion Status, give us a sufficient insight into the workings of his mind on that question. He believes that England will not grant India Dominion Status. Why should the country, then, not resolve on Independence? If both Dominion Status and Independence have to be achieved by the same sanction and similar methods, why not press for a larger measure of freedom? India, Independent, will not submit to be exploited on behalf and in the interests, exclusively, of England and the Empire, in times of peace or war; or let itself be mixed up in policies of a reactionary character. So argues Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. We are not concerned with the socialistic propaganda he has tacked on to it. Frankly, we are not inclined to take him seriously. We think it to be a clever move to make Dominion Status acceptable to all sections in the country, if not to Englishmen abroad. Intrinsically we do not think independence easier to attain, or even desirable at that, in the present internal condition of India. Constituted as India is at present, and taking her history into consideration, India will be stronger as an integral member of the British Commonwealth of Nations than as an independent sovereign power. First of all, how is she going to win that independence? Is it a practical proposition to say that she can win it by war or by the peaceful methods of Non-Co-operation? Granting that she won it, will she be able to retain it in isolation in the midst of the world situation that

(Continued on page 9.)

FILM EDUCATION IN MOSCOW.

(Specially Translated for "The Chronicle". By K. S. HIRLEKAR).

(Through the courtesy of the "Berliner Illustriette Zeitung" the most influential and widely read illustrated weekly paper of Germany published by Ullstein and Co., Berlin, we are able to reproduce below an article written by Herr Abbe for that paper, especially because, the "Chronicle" has been, due to its regular publication of articles on film industry receiving inquiries as to the facilities for education in that industry).

FILM COLLEGE.

A place of great activity in Moscow is the film college, where one takes his doctorate in this subject. For the time being, it accomodates 250 students, but there are also, two other schools of this type in Leningrad and Moscow. The full course lasts for four years and constitutes Photography, Film-cutting (editing), Scenario writing, Studios, Practical work, Designing Acting, Directing, in short, it covers the entire film branch and to this is added the teachng of German, English and French languages. The students are also trained in acrobatics, the physical training beginning from ping-pong (for training quick sight) and ending in trapeze. The film students are all young persons, averaging from 16 to 22. The 250 students above mentioned are a sleet group from thousands of applicants. Their study does not end with only theoretical work, but they actually write plays, and work out everything including scenarios, development (plan), direction, etc. After some time, they also work as volunteers in the State studios. After the final examination, they understand about films as much as a newly graduated medical student does about curing, and sometimes even more.

AMERICAN METHODS.

I spent a week in this college after having been in many countries as a photographer and a cameraman. The Russian sudents often asked me about film colleges in Germany and America, and would not believe me when I told them that there existed no such institutions in these countries. "Then, where do they learn filming?", was the question. I did not tell them that one does not learn this at all and hence many bad films. In the same week, I got a letter from my nephew from America, who having finished his university education, wanted to go to Hollywood, requested me to send

(Continued on page 8.)

Notes of the Day.

Briand's Outburst.

M. Briand, Foreign Minister of France and the apostle of Franco-German amity and good understanding, has committed an indiscretion at Geneva which will not only create difficulties for him and for Dr. Stresemann if they are to pull on together to develop friendship between their two countries, but will also have an immediate and adverse effect upon the Peace Pact. After a tempestuous scene in the House of Commons Gladstone, on a famous occasion, charged Mr. Goschen with having an "uncontrollable conscience". M. Briand at Geneva suffered from an uncontrollable tongue and an uneasy conscience. He had to justify in some way or another the secret naval understanding between his country and Britain and he chose the method popular with French Chauvinists of accusing Germany with being prepared with a hundred thousand well-trained soldiers with a large reserve of ex-soldiers, seasoned with experience in the Great War and with enormous mechanical resources easily available for war purposes. His speech is certainly not likely to promote international peace.

German Anger.

The resentment in Germany against M. Briand's speech is naturally very great. The Nationalist Press is furious and M. Briand's futile attempt to explain away his speech does not mend matters. It is difficult for the Germans or for anybody else but the Poincare party in France and the British Imperialist Press to believe that he did not mean to convey the impression in his speech that Germany had bellicose intentions. His maladroit reference to Soviet Russia as the only country which had increased armaments will please the British Tories but it will have the effect of making the position of the supporters of the Kellogg Scheme to outlaw war very awkward. The Soviet Government asks at Geneva pointed questions about radical all-round disarmament and proposes a method for effecting it. The only reply that M. Briand gives is to inform the whole world that the Anglo-French Naval Agreement prepares for disarmament and to quarrel over the fact that Russia keeps an army. Evidently the Soviet's great crime is that it is not ready to be thoroughly unprepared to defend itself in case of war.

How America Heard The News.

How America heard about the Bardoli struggle, in what manner the Satyagraha activity there and the methods adopted to repress it were productive of imaginative efforts in "catchy" writing by correspondents to the American Press is evident in a cutting from the "Tribune-Capital" an Iowa journal which a correspondent sends us. The scaring headlines run "British Order Troops in India. Arm to crush Passive Resistance Movement" and the cable despatched from London on Aug. 1 says "Two British regiments, two squadrons of cavalry, a machine gun section twelve armoured cars and an air force squadron have been assembled at Surat, India, to cope with the passive resistance movement at Bardoli." The message mentions that the passive resisters are organised in 24 camps with 1,500 volunteers in each while "an intelligence service of 600 has been organised and is reporting the movements of Government". That is the stuff which America wants. News with a 'punch'.

Scant Attention.

Persia and Afghanistan, two Asiatic countries with financial resources much smaller than that of India, are forging ahead in equipping themselves adequately with air travel facilities and are anxious to train an appreciable number of their young men for the new profession of air mechanics and pilots. But the Government of India are paying scant attention to the demand voiced in the interpellation of Mr. B. Das as well as in the Indian Press that opportunities must be offered by the State for Indian youth to learn aeronautics. Only a very meagre number of students are so far sent out for study. As regards assistance to private enterprise in promoting civil aviation, the Government of India are content only with making subventions to the newly started aeroplane clubs.

Begging the Question.

In reply to an interpellation to Government asking them "what action, if any, they have taken on the Assembly's decision on March 10 last on the Government's decisions on the Indian Sandhurst Committee's Report", the Army Secretary said that the only decision of the House was to adjourn itself. This was a cheap retort by way of a reply which begged the question. "You can adjourn as many times as you like", it indicated to the Assembly "but an autocratic, irresponsive Government need not care what you do." The Army Secretary condescended to add to his reply that the Government had decided not to modify their scheme of Indianisation in any essential respect. This is the manner in which the Assembly's wishes are flouted. The non-official elected representatives in the Assembly were able in March last to force a defeat on Government, the Assembly having agreed with the popular view that the attitude of the Government in refusing to take action even on the modest recommendations of the Sandhurst Committee's report was unfair and unjust. The Army Secretary's reply only emphasises the fact that a national government alone will initiate schemes of national defence.

CHALLENGE TO OFFICIALDOM

The subservient attitude of the Johukmies in certain provincial legislatures which made it easy for the official bloc in these "mock" Parliaments to carry motions for co-operation with the Simon Commission in spite of the express wish of the country that no such co-operation can take place consistently with its self-respect, has caused jubilation in the Anglo-Indian Press and amongst the officials. But Sir John Simon, as his latest telegram to the Viceroy indicates, is in no such jubilant mood. One can read between the lines in his urgent request to the Viceroy to get ready for him and his colleagues the Central Committee he wants, a recognition by him of the effectiveness of the boycott and a readiness to make the best of a bad job. But the bureaucracy and its apologists have been pointing the finger of scorn at the boycott movement and have been saying that the appointment of co-operative committees in certain provinces shows that the boycott is dead. They should have no hesitation in welcoming the proposal made in the manifesto issued by the Nationalists in the Legislative Assembly as it would afford the anti-boycott elements amongst the electors an opportunity to vindicate that their cause is popular. The manifesto demands that if the Viceroy does feel inclined to commit "the grave constitutional impropriety amounting to a slight on the Assembly's dignity and representative character" by proceeding to fill up the composition of the Central Committee by nomination, the Central Legislature should be dissolved and fresh elections should take place "on the issue involved in the resolution of the Assembly" in regard to the boycott. The manifesto rightly observes that new elections will be the only means of "ascertaining unmistakably public sentiment in the country" on the boycott issue. We are confident about the result of the elections. If the bureaucracy is so certain, as it pretends to be, that the boycott is dead, it should not hesitate to accept the challenge.

"EXPEL FOREIGN CAPITALIST FIRST."

LALAJI ACCUSES GOVT. OF DISHONEST MOTIVES.

DEBATE ON "BOLSHIE" BILL

SIR DENYS BRAY WORKS UP COMMUNIST BOGEY

CRY OF RELIGION IN DANGER FALLS ON DEAF EARS

The debate on the Public Safety Bill was resumed in the Assembly on Wednesday before a crowded gallery.

Lalaji accused Government of dishonest motives in bringing forward a bill of the kind, and said that the real object was not the protection of the Indian peasant but the protection of the money of the foreign capitalists. "Let these foreign capitalists go away I will give them a free passage home," concluded Lalaji.

Sir Denis Bray hoped to carry the Assembly members with him by singing the tune of "Hinduism and Islam are in danger." But he was sadly mistaken.

Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar speaking from his personal experience of Soviet Russia refuted the argument that Communism was against religions.

Sir Purshottamdas stated that though his constituency was out to keep out Communism he refused to be a party to arm Government with new weapons as proposed in the Bill.

Mr. M. N. Joshi, who admitted that he was not a Communist, was opposed to the Bill.

The debate on the Bill stands adjourned.

SIMLA, Sept. 12.

Though disappointed twice before, visitors who have crowded the public galleries again to-day are hopeful of hearing a full-dress debate on the Public Safety Bill.

Mr. Crerar, replying, at question time, to Mr. Ranga Iyer, said that the Indian High Courts Bill was the result of consultation between the Government of India and the Secretary of State. Government was not prepared to lay the correspondence on the table. It was in agreement with the amendments included in the Bill. Government was aware that exception had been taken in the press and at public meetings to the provisions of the Bill.

"PUBLIC SAFETY BILL."

The House resumed consideration of the Bill providing for removal from British India in certain cases of persons not being Indian British subjects or subjects of States in India.

CAPT. HIRA SINGH'S SUPPORT.

Captain Hira Singh was cheered when he rose to support the measure. He said that no man who had a little consideration for workmen and depressed classes would oppose the Bill. If Indians had to live side by side with Britishers in India why should not power be given to Government to deal with such inhuman and barbarous people called the Red Agents. If the germ of Bolshevism were allowed to spread to agricultural classes and those people from whom the army was drawn then the peace of India would be endangered. Why, he asked, were some members suffering from brain fever and why did they not see that Government must discharge its responsibility. The workers and the peasants of India to-day were amenable to reason, but would not be, if foreign agents were allowed to sit up trouble. "We already have communal plague. Why add to it the Communist Plague." He did not wish to speak longer. (Voices: "Go on," "Go on.)" Captain Hira Singh: I know some members will like to delay this measure. I have concluded, and I support the motion for reference of the Bill to a Select Committee.

Sir Victor Sassoon was also cheered as he rose on behalf of the European group to support the principle of the Bill and the reference of the Bill to a Select Committee with a view to improve it.

He held that the proposed legislation was not of the ordinary. In England it was true that power to expel was limited to aliens, but in America where according to Mr. Ranga Iyer liberty ran riot, the provisions went further than were proposed for India, and the South African law was similar to the American. Pandit Motilal had tried nobly to stand as a champion of Britishers in India. Europeans would not forget this chivalrous action, nor would they fail to call on him for help when they considered the position of Englishmen in India was affected. But in this case the European group held that the European Communist needed no consideration, because he had no national ideals, and had developed internationalism of the Russian brand (applause). The European in India had always joined Indians in protesting against racial discrimination in South Africa. Why not hold fast to the same rule now? For, when South Africa could turn out Indian communists so should India be able to deal with South Africans. (Laughter and applause). Sir Victor Sassoon next dealt with Mr. Joshi. (Mr. Joshi: I am not a communist).

HIT AT MR. JOSHI.

Sir Victor Sassoon hoped that Mr. Joshi would change his views, but his amendments to the Bill showed that he was opposed to the measure. The Communists' aim was not only to liquidate capitalists and religious leaders, but trade unionists of the type of Mr. Joshi were to be sooner of later efficaciously, and, possibly painfully, eliminated. (Laughter). The intelligentsia was to share the same fate. Indeed, the avowed aim of the Communists was to bring about sufferings of all the cultured classes. This Bill, therefore, was in the nature of a measure discriminating protection and safeguard to indigenous agitators against foreign competitors, but here was Mr. Joshi inspite of the experience in Bombay, declining to be protected.

A NOTE OF WARNING.

Sir Victor uttered a note of warning and declared that if the red contingent was not expelled now, it was bound to train Indian leaders into propagandists who would work internally to disrupt society. The speaker asked why was a section in the House desirous of committing literal suicide? Firstly a convention had grown that no Government measure could possibly be a good one, or if apparently beneficial, had some hidden machiavellian intent. Secondly there was a complete lack of belief that a country like India with millions of small landholders imbued with the deepest religious convictions, could prove a suitable soil from communism. As for the latter view he narrated his experience of China where too he thought that for similar reasons Bolshevism could never flourish. He visited China regularly for business interests. When two years ago he met in Canton some members of the Nationalist Government, he too was given a lunch by men held in high political repute in China but unlike Mr. Ranga Iyer who lunched with Mr. Lloyd George the speaker was only offered a glass of lemonade (Laughter). The Chinese nationalists told him that hity had been refused help by all other powers except Soviet Russia who had supplied them ammunitions and advisors, both military and civil, and had opened military schools for them and taught them the work of administration and that Chinese people would never absorb foreign doctrines. This was two years ago.—A. P.

ANOTHER VISIT TO CHINA.

Sir Victor Sassoon added that he again went to China after the last Delhi session and met the same friends not in Canton but in Hankow and Shanghai where the Nationalist Government had been established after an unprecedented military success. This time they had a different tale to tell. They told him how after their successful march to the Yangtse river Russians wanted to call the tune. The Nationalist Governmens considered the that the body corporate of the Chinese people was riddled with communist plague spots. As Mr. Ranga Iyer had said with more truth than he imagined this was a case of a lunatic. You could not argue with communists just as you could not argue with a mad dog outside the Assembly. So the Chinese Nationalist Government decided to eliminate them by executing them and their countrymen in thousands not only in town but in villages and a general had returned that day to Hankof after carrying out these executions. This hydra had only been scotched in China but not dead. It was allowed too long a start and propaganda schools had done mischief. To-day Japan too was affected.

LENIN'S STRATEGY.

M. N. Roy's latter was probably drawn from the propaganda department and changed here and there and Roy would not hesitate to call it a forgery if it served his purpose because Lenin's strategy included lying and betrayal as legitimate weapons. Why one of their pamphlets detailed how to deal with labour leaders of Joshi type. They were to be used, but when the right moment came communists were to turn on these labour leaders calling them the running dogs of bourgeosie and imperialists. (Hear hear and applause). Sir Victor Sassoon emphasised they were dealing with the most dangerous national enemy. Some clauses of the bill were too wide. This could be put right in the Select Committee. But he asked the House not to delay the measure by circulation. This was a case of his trying to preach capitalism in Russia and being told by the Soviet to exercise his talents elsewhere. Why should India show quarters to communists? (Applause).—A. P.

GOVERNMENT ACCUSED OF DISHONEST MOTIVES.

Lala Lajpat Rai opposing consideration of the motion agreed with Mr. Ranga Iyer that a Bill of this type would be thrown out of Parliament of any civilised country in the world. It was wrong to say that in America under the Immigration Laws a person could be summarily sent away from the country. He knew it for a fact that in America a person was given notice to show cause why he should not be asked to leave the country and was allowed to protect himself by a lawyer. (Non-official applause.) Furthermore the orders of Immigration authorities could be questioned in the Supreme Court. He charged the Government of India of dishonest purpose in sanctioning the introduction of this measure. Government had failed to show that there was a necessity for enacting this law. There was absolutely nothing new in Mr. M. N. Roy's letter. Government were guilty of publishing the letter eight months after its alleged receipt in India merely for the sake of creating an atmosphere for this legislation. This Bill would not stop the issue in future of pamphlets like the one alleged to have been received from Mr. Roy.

WHO IS SPRATT?

So far as he knew there were only two persons suspected to be Communist agents. One of them had been in jail ever since he arrived in India. The other was Mr. Spratt. The speaker did not know who Mr. Spratt was. But it was absurd to suppose that one man could be instrumental in bringing about all these strikes and disturbances. Thus this was the only material placed before the House to justify such a drastic legislation.

NO NECESSITY FOR NEW ENACTMENT.

On principle no penal law should be enacted except when there was absolute necessity for doing so Regulation Three of 1818 and even the Indian Penal Code were quite sufficient to deal with any kind of guilt, but Government were bent upon burdening further the Indian taxpayer. This measure was designed to be not only against foreigners but eventually it would be used against Nationalists and those persons who advocated the cause of labourers. Thus under this law Government could one day say that as Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru advocated independence they were Bolshevists and therefore could easily be deported.

CAPITALIST SHOULD BE EXPELLED.

Concluding Lala Lajpat Rai declared they had the painful experience of how men had been deprived of liberty in the past because not of revolutionary activities but because of administrative convenience. He was particularly opposed to arming the Government of India as now constituted with special powers. Government's whole outlook was narrow and imperialistic. If any one should be expelled from India it was the foreign Capitalist (laughter) who wanted his money to be protected. "Let these Capitalists go away. He will give them free passage (laughter), but they want their money to be saved and not the Indian peasant."

SIR DENYS BRAY'S REPLY.

Sir Denys Bray, Foreign Secretary, said that Lala Lajpat Rai had confronted him to-day with a barrage of words, but the feeling of dismay disappeared as the Lala advanced arguments showing that the barrage of words was only smoke screen designed to cover the barrenness of his argument. (Hear, hear.) All the laws of Australia, South Africa had been ignored and it had been alleged that the United States of America deported men after judicial enquiry. Well this judicial enquiry was by that judicial authority—the Immigration Officer (laughter). Finally the argument had been employed that vast sums of Indian money were to be expended in providing third class passages for these Communists. (Renewed laughter.)

Now what was the aim of the Bill. It would expel those persons who were found inculcating doctrines undermining the ancient social system of India. (Hear, hear.) The Third International had declared its object from the house-top that in the destruction of the existing social structure lay their only goal. What would that attack mean to the whole fabric of Islam in India and to the great contribution of Hinduism. He asked whether there was anything that Communism had to infuse into Hinduism and Islam with new life. India had already had its problems. Hindus against Muslims, landlord versus tenants, Capital against Labour and town versus country—problems enough and to spare and difficult enough of solution without the foreign intrusion of a poison more potent than any poison that the world had yet known.

"POISON OF COMMUNISM."

As for the speaker he looked upon the agrarian disputes and communal struggles as the pangs of a young nation symptomatic of evolution and change. But what of this intrusion of a foreign matter into the body politic. This was not an idle menace. Hinduism and Communism, Islam and Communism, were poles apart and this intrusion into the body politic would be cancerous indeed.

The House rose for lunch.

"CHERISHED DARLING OF THE HOUSE."

Mr. Arthur Moore said that when he visited Russia he found a world-wide conspiracy at work. He was not an alarmist and he did not think that Russia was working for war, nor did he believe that India offered a good soil for Bolshevist propaganda, but there was danger in some directions and they were particularly anxious for industrial peace. There was the cherished darling of the House, the Steel Industry. What was the trouble at Jamshedpur, what was the fight about? The contract for the Bally Bridge, Calcutta, was a triumph for India's steel industry. Yet the strike was paralysing this industry. Mr. Moore quoted from the law of the United States of America showing that deportation of alien undesirables was regulated by rules drawn by the Commerce Secretary.

Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar could not congratulate the Home Member on the presentation of his case. No proof had been furnished either of the proposed destruction of the British Government or subversion of Indian Society. Mr. Crerar would laugh at them if they took him seriously. (Laughter). What was the guarantee that the Governor-General-in-Council would not go wrong? How many files did Mr. Crerar sign without asserting his own independence? (Laughter). It is the will of the police officer, the District Officer or the commercial magnate, if he is strong enough to press his view, that is accepted by the Governor-General-in-Council without enquiry. Again even the fairest judge, he himself being one, (laughter) would go wrong without hearing the other side of the case. He opposed the bill because firstly it was highly repressive, secondly it proceeded upon racial discrimination, thirdly it was wholly unnecessary and fourthly it was misconceived.

Racial discrimination existed because while the Indian could be dealt with more vigorously under the Bengal Regulation and foreigners could be punished under Regulation or Immigration Law, British Communists were to be politely told to depart lest there be a row in Parliament. (Applause and laughter). May be Indians were excluded from this Bill but full repressive law existed for dealing with them. The whole principle of the Bill was vicious.

GOD, NOT A CAPITALIST.

Continuing Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar gave his personal experience in Russia. The country had now settled down to a compromise between capitalism and extreme doctrinnaire Communism. He found churches full of worshippers and he found the fullest religious freedom (voices of "Oh, Oh."). Mahomedans received instructions from Mauvis. (Applause). They must judge Communism in action. God was not a capitalist (laughter). There was a practical system at work in Russia.

Col. Crawford:—"How long have you been in Russia?"

Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar:—Longer than

(Continued on next page.)

N. G. S. RAILWAY STRIKERS FIRM

POLICE COMMISSIONER'S NEW ROLE

RECRUITS FRESH LABOUR FOR WORKSHOP

HYDERABAD, Sept. 12.

Little change is noticeable in the strike situation except that seven more workmen resumed work this morning. The Loco Workshops and the Running Shed are working.

The following notice has been put up in the Workshops by the Acting Loco Superintendent and the Works Manager: With regard to railwaymen returning to work only those whose services are now required should be allowed to resume while others must wait until their cases are considered. "The names of men not required should be submitted to me. I will consider each individual case. This also includes the apprentices."

The strikers seem to be unyielding. Vigorous picketing has been set on foot and there had been cases of veiled intimidation. Police are keeping a vigilant eye and are patrolling the workshops areas.

UNION NOTICE.

The Railway Workers' Union has issued a notice under the signatures of Messrs. Fathulla, Vice-President and Kulshikaram, Secretary exhorting the strikers to be non-violent.

Mr. Venkatrama Reddy, Commissioner of Police, interviewed stated that as the strikers had not acceded to his request to resume work he was now vigorously recruiting fresh skilled labour for manning the Workshops and had already succeeded in obtaining almost 100 fitters and turners.

So far the strike has not spread elsewhere. Normal train service is maintained. There is general anxiety regarding the safety of personal property. Police have taken precautionary measures.—A. P.

STUDENTS AGITATION TELLS

NO INCREASE IN FEES

BOMBAY GOVT. TO DROP PROPOSAL

POONA, Sept. 12.

The Associated Press understands that in deference to public opinion, the Bombay Government have decided to drop the proposal to increase School and College Fees. It is stated that Government have been impressed with the strong representations made against the proposal, particularly on the ground that the burden of the increase would bear heavily on the poor and middle classes.—A. P.

IS BIRKENHEAD ENTITLED TO PENSION?

POLITICIANS BUSY SOLVING PROBLEM

LONDON, Sept. 11.

It is anticipated there will be an early meeting between Mr. Baldwin and Lord Birkenhead regarding whether the latter will retire before or at the general election. Politicians are enquiring whether Lord Birkenhead as ex-Lord Chancellor could claim a pension of £5000 while receiving an income from profession or business. A constitutional authority points out that the only condition laid down by the acts of Parliament is that the recipient of the pension must not hold office of profit under the Crown. It has been, however, the practice of the ex-Lord Chancellors in recent years to decline pension unless they are able to serve regularly as Lords of Appeal.—Reuter.

EVACUATION OF RHINELAND

DISCUSSED OVER A CUP OF TEA

LONDON, Sept. 12.

M. Briand, Von Mueller, Von Schubert, Permanent Under-Secretary at German Permanent Under-Secretary at the German Foreign Office, M. Hymans (Belgium), Sign. Scialoja (Italy) and Mr. Adatchi (Japan) as representative of one of powers responsible for the execution of the Versailles Treaty attended a tea party at Lord Cushendun's rooms at which they discussed the procedure to be adopted in dealing with the question of Rhineland evacuation. The conversations which lasted two hours embraced a complete exchange of views as regards juridical, political and other sides of the question. The next sitting will be on September 13.—Reuter.

VON MUELLER'S REPLY TO M. BRIAND

LONDON, Sept. 12.

Geneva.—Von Mueller in an interview in reply to M. Briand said that German delegates came to Geneva to assist the League with regard to disarmament. Germany shared the view as regards a gradual reduction of armaments. War to-day was out of question. Germany was disarmed although there were still some small things to be done. It was true that Germany could utilise her industries for war purposes but how could any country go to war if it did not possess stock of arms?—Reuter.

"FAIRWAY" WINS ST. LEGER

BOMBAY RESIDENT'S LUCK

DRAWS THE WINNER

London, Sept. 12.

At Doncaster, the St. Leger (One and three quarter miles 132 yards) resulted as follows:—

FAIRWAY	... 1
PALAIS ROYAL II	... 2
CYCLONIC	... 3

—Reuter.

LONDON, Sept. 12.

Following were the starting prices:—

Seven to four against Fairway, hundred to six against Palais Royal Second, hundred to fifteen against Cyclonic.

Thirteen ran. Won by one and a half lengths, one length separated second and third.

Constant Son and Parwiz did not run; except for these two, the runners were identical with probables.

The race was run in glorious weather and before large attendance Lodore jumped off in front of Fairway, Tourist and Flamingo. Half way Lodore held good lead from Tourist, Gangwarily, Buland, Marconigram, Cyclonic and Fairway. Lodore led into straight followed by Cyclonic, Palais Royal Second, Flamingo and Fairway. Below the distance Cyclonic, Palais Royal Second and Fairway were well clear of the rest of the field and Fairway, well-handled by Weston, won the fine race. Flamingo was fourth, Tourist fifth and Lavaneran last.

Time:—Three minutes three seconds.—Reuter's Special.

BOMBAY RESIDENT'S LUCK

BOMBAY, Sept. 12.

The Associated Press understands that a wealthy Bombay resident has drawn "Fairway" in the Calcutta Turf Club St. Leger Sweep.—A. P.

MYSTERY PLOT IN SPANISH TOWNS

POLICE MAKE MANY ARRESTS

LONDON, Sept. 11.

Paris.—A message from Hendaye says that the Spanish police have discovered a plot the nature of which is not specified and that many arrests have been made in Madrid and in several Spanish provincial towns.—Aeuter.

INDEPENDENCE LEAGUE AND CONGRESS M. L. A. S.

SIMLA, Sept. 12.

Signatures are being taken from several members of the Congress Party for the formation of Indian National Independence League within the Congress with a view not to lower down the independence ideal of the Congress.—A. P.

MONSTER PETITION TO MYSORE MAHARAJA

PRESENT ADMINISTRATION BLAMED

(From A Correspondent.)

BANGALORE, Sept. 12.

A monster petition is submitted to the Maharaja of Mysore regarding the recent riot containing reflections on the present administration. It is understood the petition has been forwarded to the Government for disposal in the ordinary course of affairs.

COUNCIL OF ELDERS ON LESSONS OF BARDOLI

DR. RAM RAO WAKES UP "SLEEPING DOGS"

RACE FOR SIMON COMMITTEE

SIMLA, Sept. 12.

Non-official resolutions appeared in the order paper for discussion at to-day's meeting of the Council of State.

At question time replying to Mr. Lokenah Mukerjee, Sir Mahomed Habibullah said there had been no move by the authorities concerned in India to dissuade educational institutions in England from entertaining Indian students for higher degrees.

Mr. Rama Rau moved a resolution urging that no revenue tax, cess or fee after March 1930 be levied or continued to be levied on land held in private ownership except under laws enacted by the local legislatures and that local Governments should introduce bills in the local legislatures ensuring legislation to be completed before the end of the year 1929-30.

The speaker contented that if there was one item of revenue in British India which excited more interest, criticism and resentment than all others put together it was land revenue. The present system had been built up on the wreckage of systems prevalent in old Hindu and Muslim empires and was based on doubt, confusion, misconception and misunderstanding without regard to the well-being of the agricultural population of India. The rackrenting policy of the Government of India had been put to a rigorous test at Bardoli and had succeeded.

LET NOT BARDOLI LESSON BE LOST.

Dr. Rama Rao declared: Let not the lesson of Bardoli be lost on Government. The Central Government, he asked, should direct povincial government to submit the question of land tax to the vote of the legislatures in obedience to the mandate of the Joint Parliamentary Committee and thus absolve themselves of blame in the matter.

GOVT.'S REPLY.

Sir Mahammed Habibullah said that neither the Provincial Governments nor the Government of India could be justifiably charged with indifference or apathy in the matter. Sir Mahoumed Habibullah pointed out that land revenue was a provincial reserved subject and the Government of India could as the law stood at present issue no peremptory orders to the local Governments prohibiting them from either levying or collecting land revenue.

With regard to land revenue administration the utmost he could now do was to draw the attention of the local governments to the subject and ask them to proceed with steps to give effect to the Joint Parliamentary Committee's recommendations. This they did first in March 1920 then against in 1923. The replies received disclosed that with the exception of Bengal and Bihar which were largely under permanent settlements the Local Governments of other provinces informed they were contemplating action. Bills were actually introduced in Madras, Bombay, U. P., the Punjab, Assam and Central Provinces Councils but the main reason why no decision had been reached was that local governments and non-official members in the Councils could not reach any agreement. The only solution lay in a compromise and such compromise could not be prompted from Delhi or Simla. The Government of India would again address the local Governments on the subject of land revenue and hoped that their initiative on this occasion might contribute to a solution of the outstanding questions. Sir Mahoumed Habibullah advised Dr. Rama Rao not to press his resolution.

Sir Umar Hayatkhan on behalf of zemindars thanked the mover of the resolution for championing their cause but he did not agree with the resolution which he considered would mean dislocation of the present administration.

Lala Ramsaran Das supported the motion. He controverted the arguments of Sir Muhammad Habibullah.

WAKING UP SLEEPING DOGS.

Dr. Rama Rao withdrew in view of the assurance of Sir Muhammad Habibullah, pointing out that his intention was to wake up the sleeping dogs.

Kumar Sankar Ray Chudhry then urged Government to amend the Government of India Act so as to make the present powers and procedure of High Courts from being changed by executive orders of His Majesty in Council.

Mr. Haig, Home Secretary, opposing said that at present powers in relation to the administration of justice were vested in the High Courts by Letters Patent issued by His Majesty the King which were subject to legislative powers. The All-Parties' Conference in their report had provided that Courts should exercise such powers as were vested in them by the Letters Patent. The Statutory Commission would go into the question of Courts and judiciary shortly. This, therefore, was not the time for making any change. He, however, would place the resolution before the Simon Commission.

The resolution was lost.

Other resolutions on the agenda were not moved.

Sir Muhammad Habibullah informed the Council of his motion regarding the election of three members to sit with the Simon Commission and urged that it be discussed on Tuesday next. The President agreed and the Council adjourned till Monday.

ELDERS RACE FOR SIMON COMMITTEE.

Following Sir Mahomed Habibullah's tabling a motion for discussing in the Council of State on Tuesday for election of three members to the Central Committee to sit with the Simon Commission there was considerable discussion in the lobbies to-day as to the probable names.

Sir Sankaran Nair is regarded as almost a certainty while the other names mentioned in this connection are Mr. Khaparde, Mr. Shivdev Singh and Sir Muneckji Dadabhoy. No Mahomedan names have so far been mentioned.

It is rumoured that the Government's intention is to choose nine persons to constitute the Central Committee hence three have been assigned to the Council of State. The remaining six will be partly wholly selected from the Assembly.

LYNCH LAW IN S. AUSTRALIA

SEVENTEEN "NATIVES" MURDERED IN COLD BLOOD

LONDON, Sept. 11.

Adelaide.—Unusual truculence on the the part of the aborigines of the north-west corner of south Australia is impelling the owners of stations to take law in their own hands, and seventeen natives have been killed following the murder of a gold prospector named William Brooks who was battered to death.

Another outrage was inflicted on a cattle farmer named Mr. William Morton who was giving native beggars food when others attacked him from behind. Mr. Morton who is a very powerful man, extricated himself and drew his revolver, but he was immediately surrounded by howling blacks who showered boormerangs on him and struck revolver from his grasp. They left him for dead, but Mr. Morton recovered and reached his homestead 27 miles away, and is now in a very serious condition.

Last week, 200 natives held a warlike corroboree at Japsprings. Residents are afraid to leave their homes unguarded and are seeking greater police protection.—Reuter.

HELP TO A.-I. T. U. C. FROM AMSTERDAM

MR. JOSHI RECEIVES £100

"The International Federation of Trade Unions, Amsterdam, has placed at the disposal of the All-India Trade Union Congress a sum of £100 (Rs. 1331-2-1) for organisation purposes. This amount has been duly received by Mr. N. M. Joshi, General Secretary, All-India Trade Union Congress."

PERSIA'S ELECTION TO LEAGUE COUNCIL

LONDON, Sept. 12.

Geneva.—During the League debate the first delegate of Persia expressed Persia's gratitude for her election to the League Council and assured the Assembly that Persia would exercise the strictest control over opium traffic.—Reuter.

MRS. NAIDU SAILS FOR 'LAND OF DOLLARS.'

"MAINTAIN PERFECT HARMONY", HER FAREWELL MESSAGE

BOMBAY ACCORDS HEARTY SEND-OFF

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, India's Ambassador of Peace, sailed for America by the Italian liner "Aquileja" on Wednesday morning. A representative of the "Chronicle" found the silver-tongued poetess on board the steamer amidst a cluster of friends and admirers with a preponderating majority of the fair sex. Requested to give her farewell message to her countrymen, Mrs. Naidu said:—

"Ambassadors who carry the Message of Peace to foreign lands must be assured that the nation that sends them fulfils its own message in its own life, and, therefore, I am confident that perfect harmony at home among all sections of the people will endorse, in the amplest measure, the message that I am

LOADED WITH GARLANDS.

Mrs. Naidu was profusely garlanded at the Ballard Mole just before her departure.

privileged to carry in India's name to both the Old and the New World outside."

TOUCHING PARTING SCENES.

Many were the touching parting scenes witnessed on board the steamer. Girl students of the New High School for Girls bade an affectionate farewell to Mrs. Naidu. Miss M. Kalyaniwalla a pretty Parsi girl student of the School presented a beautiful address and garlanded Mrs. Naidu, which she acknowledged with a beaming smile. The address read:

To dear Mrs. Sarojini Naidu,
To show what the New High School can do,
Expressing in simple rhyme,
Our unfaulty crime,
Of loving you dearly,
Not because you are merely
A sister of our principal,
Nor because you live in the Taj Mahal,
But for your kind and large generous heart.
That for India is to impart,
Love, light and truth,
From this generation of youth,
With remembrance from the New High School,
Who will always be ready
To follow your examplary rule.

HEARTY SEND-OFF.

Then Mrs. Naidu was besieged by a large number representatives of theYouth Associations with autograph books. She was garlanded on behalf of the B. P. C. C., Swaraj Sabha, and many other Women's Associations. The large number of prominent people who were present to give her a hearty send-off included Messrs. Usman Sobani, J. B. Patel, V. A. Desai, R. S. Nimbkar, Jaisukhlal Mehta, L. R. Tairsee, Kanji Dwarkadas Mr. and Mrs. P. Sen, Dr. Miss Jinnah, Mrs. Salim Ali and Mrs. Mrinalini Chattopadhyaya, Principal of the New High Schools for girls.

The steamer left the Indian shores at 11 a.m.

"EXPEL FOREIGN CAPITALIST FIRST"

(Continued on previous page.)

you have been and I knew more about them than you know about India. (Laughter and applause).

Mr. Iyengar continuing said the Russians did not want war. They had granted full autonomy to the provinces and rather than destroy culture they had ordered distribution of provinces on a linguistic basis in order to preserve the indigenous culture. Thus the cry of "religion in danger" had no basis. Personally he stood for freedom of expression. He felt there was no danger to the body politics by allowing theorists to come to India. He thought somewhere between uncontrolled capitalism and doctrinnaire Communism lay the solution. He believed in the survival of the fittest. If Government wanted to shut out British Communists let the British Government prevent their coming out to India.

Sir Abdul Qayum (Peshawar) supporting the motion for Select Committee emphasised that dangers of Communism were real on the North-West Frontier and also in Central Asia. His information was from a relation of the Amir of Bokhara and also from independent tribesmen across the Border. Indeed Chamarkhand was the outpost for Bolshevik propaganda on the frontier.

GOVT. RESPONSIBLE FOR COMMUNISM.

Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas refused to be a party under any threat to dangerous legislation whereby persons could be deported without trial unless Government took the Assembly into completest confidence by placing all the information in their possession on the table. He affirmed that Government already had powers under Regulation of 1818 to deal with Communism. What guarantee was there that if the Bill was passed now Government would not come at the Delhi session and ask it to be extended to include Indians? His constituency was out to keep Communism out of India but what steps had Government taken to keep Communism down? It was the Government of India by its shortsighted policy that prepared the ground for Communism and fertilised it by refusing military training to Indians, by its currency and financial policy, increased trade depression and increased poverty of cultivators. And now for that Government to ask the Assembly to be a party to legislation of such a character was to ask too much. Who knew if at the time of the Bardoli agitation Government had been armed with powers herein mentioned they would not have used it against Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel?

NOTHING TO FEAR.

Mr. N. M. Joshi, Representative of Labour, said it was true the present industrial unrest had prompted Government to undertake the legislation. He was not a Communist but as a participator in the Labour movement he never could believe that India would ever advocate force or violence. As one interested in the Labour movement he did not hate any class, but hated the system. The Bill was designed to penalise the preaching of certain doctrines which were helping the Labour classes. He knew instances when the authorities declined to negotiate with Labour leaders in India but waited for an Englishman like Mr. Bradley to turn up and speak on their behalf and the Bill was design against such Englishmen. He disagreed with Mr. Moore that the trouble at Jamshedpur was fomented by Communists. The trouble on the South Indian Railway was due to a mistaken policy of retrenchment. The policy that he and his friends were following with Labour movement was the right one and they had nothing to fear from the Communists.

"IN INTERESTS OF MR. JOSHI!"

Mr. MacWatters intervened to remove the misconceptions created by Mr. Joshi that Government was hostile to Labour. He asked whether by copying British law on trade disputes Government was antagonistic to claims of Labour to form legitimate combination with a view to get better terms. Government undoubtedly wished to safeguard the public and Labour against the danger of a general strike. The bill was a preventive measure. Did Mr. Joshi imagine that the requirements of the case would be met by a preventive measure only? The speaker agreed that a fruitful soil for Communism was economic discontent. Government was anxious to follow a constructive policy and to improve the economic conditions of Labour. Government's record of legislation during the past five or six years showed a great volume of legislation for the benefit of Labour. More proposals were under consideration but whatever they did in the matter of constructive policy, the question of preventive action policy itself might be endangered without the removal of the danger of Communist activity. The danger was that the agents coming out to India received far greater importance than they deserved. Indian workmen were unable to distinguish the genuine article. The danger existed and was urgent. Mr. Joshi, he was sure, would, in his sober moments, (laughter) agree that the Bill would help him and his colleagues. Labour leaders of the House consisting of experienced and intelligent men were expected to take a wider view.

The President then adjourned the debate till Friday as to-morrow is a non-official day.

BALDWIN MINISTRY IN MELTING POT

NEWSPAPER SPECULATION

"JIX" TIRED OF HIS JOB.

LONDON, Sept. 12.

Newspapers continue to speculate on the reconstitution of the Baldwin Ministry, which they state may involve besides Sir A. Chamberlain and Lord Birkenhead, Lord Balfour, Lord Salisbury, Sir Arthur Steel-Maitland, Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister and Sir William Joynson-Hicks. The last named is said to desire owing to reasons of health to leave the Home Office for less onerous position.—Reuter.

AN ADMISSION OF DEFEAT.

MADRAS, Sept. 11.

Referring to Sir John Simon's letter to the Viceroy, Congressmen declare that the new scheme is an admission of defeat on the part of Sir John.

"Justice" circles consider that three of the seats to be nominated should be reserved for election by the major provinces co-operating with the Commission, leaving the rest to be filled up by the Viceroy.—A. P.

MR. IYENGAR'S APPROVAL OF MANIFESTO

MADRAS, Sept. 12.

Mr. A. Rangaswamy Iyengar has wired to Pandit Motilal Nehru his entire approval of the manifesto on Sir John Simon's cable to the Viceroy, and asking his name also to be included among the signatories to the manifesto.—A. P.

LUCKNOW CONFERENCE DECISIONS

HEARTY SUPPORT TO JOINT ELECTORATES

MR. FAIZ TYEBJI INTERVIEWED

Mr. Faiz B. Tyabji, Bar-at-Law, ex-Judge of the Madras High Court and a prominent Liberal politician, in an exclusive interview to the "Chronicle" expressed his hearty agreement with the decisions arrived at by the All-Parties' Conference at Lucknow, in fully endorsing the Nehru Committee's Report. He said that Indians given the opportunity could sink all their differences and demand what they wanted in one voice. Mr. Tyabji was not in favour of Independence as he considered there were several advantages to be secured by India's connection with the British Empire. He had all along been an advocate of joint electorates and had opposed the scheme of communal electorates since the Morley-Minto Reforms, though he wanted some safeguards to be granted to the minority communities by means of the reservation of seats.

Mr. Tyabji was not for universal franchise and wanted the electors to possess certain qualifications either educational or those of having a stake in the country. He did not even like the idea of the vote being given to the Rs. 10 rent-payer in the Corporation election and was definitely opposed to the proposal of lowering the present standard.

When questioned regarding the separation of Sind, Mr. Tyabji was strongly of opinion that Sind must be separated and welcomed the proposal as embodied in the Nehru Committee's Report. He fell in with the agreement arrived at Lucknow to the effect that the necessary steps would be taken for the separation of Sind with the main recommendations of the Nehru Report being put into effect.

ECONOMY AXE APPLIED TO LEAGUE'S EXPENSES

INDIAN REPRESENTATIVE'S ADMISSIONS

LONDON, Sept. 12.

Geneva.—In the course of the discussion on the Secretary General's budget statement in the Fourth Committee of the League, Mr. Locker-Lampson declared that the British Government was concerned at very large and unprecedented increase in budget for 1928 and urged energetic effort at economy without prejudicing the League's work. He suggested that the number of unnecessary conferences in connection with the League's subsidiary activities could be eliminated.

Other speakers sympathised with Mr. Locker-Lampson's criticisms but laid stress on the difficulty of cutting down the expenses.

The Nawab of Palanpur joined in criticism and remarked that though India was one of the countries which received the least direct benefit from the League's activities, she was contributing more to the League's expenses than any country which did not occupy a permanent seat on the Council. The debate was adjourned.—Reuter.

COTTON-GROWING ASSOCIATION REDUCES ITS CAPITAL

LONDON, Sept. 11.

The Cotton-growing Association, at an extraordinary meeting held at Manchester, adopted a resolution reducing its capital from half a million sterling to £262,000 by returning ten shillings per share and reducing the nominal value of shares from the pound to ten shillings. The Chairman said that the Council considered that the Capital could thus be distributed without impairing the resources of the Association or endangering its future work.—Reuter's Special.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay received H. H. The Sar Desai of Sawantwadi, H. H. The Chief of Sangli, the Chief of Phalten, the Yuvaraj of Dewas (Sr.) and Sardar Khan Bahadur A. M. Dalal at Government House Ganeshkhind on Tuesday.

Mr. R. W. H. Dares arrived at Government House Ganeshkhind on Tuesday.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

Rajkot.—Sir Prabhashankar Pattani, President of the Bhavnagar Council of Administration, has signified that he will lend his whole-hearted support to a bill seeking to prevent early marriages in the Bhavnagar State by fixing the marriageable age of brides and bride-grooms at 14 and 18 respectively, if it is introduced in the State Council.—A. P.

Madras.—The "Madras Mail's" Trichinopoly correspondent reports a lightning tragedy as a result of which three were killed, including two children.—A. P.

CONGRESS SEND OFF TO MRS. NAIDU

"Bombay Chronicle" Photo.
The Bombay Provincial Congress Committee gave an "At Home" to Mrs. Sarojini Naidu on the eve of her departure to America. The above is a group photo taken on the occasion with Mrs. Naidu in the centre.

DOMINION STATUS V. INDEPENDENCE.

(Continued from page 6.)

is bound to face her? With whom will she strike alliance and on what terms? What power in Europe or Asia will come to her help and what the consequences of that help if it happens to be rendered? A political dreamer may indulge in any fancy he chooses. But when we come down to stern realities, and earnestly think of the ways and means, we must clip our wings and tread the earth.

THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH: AN IMPORTANT ASSET.

The demand for Dominion Status is in the line of our course of constitutional development so far. It is the natural and logical fulfilment of the famous declaration of August 1917. Even a writer like Lionel Curtis, who, by no means, gushes with sympathy for India, has admitted the fact in his introduction to 'Dyarchy', the volume of documents he published in 1920, for the instruction of "young civil servants and future governors" who "are called upon to work the new system." Says Lionel Curtis, "the only meaning of self-government as a goal which bore the test of examination was responsible government for India within the Commonwealth 'on lines which could not stop short of those by which the Dominions had reached their present position'" (italics are ours) Again colonial self-government or Dominion Status is tantamount to independence, for all practical purposes. And it has become increasingly so since the meetings of the Imperial Conference after the great war, as any one who will care to read its proceedings may know. It is, certainly, full autonomy and domestic independence, with the strength of the British Empire behind you against foreign aggression. No dominion within the Commonwealth has felt the value of that strength as the dominion of Canada. In demanding Dominion Status as the next immediate step of reform, we shall be asking England to fulfil her pledge by India—the pledge given by Parliament, through the mouth of an ex-Viceroy, an ex-Secretary of State, and the proclamation of the King-Emperor himself, and interpreted as Dominion Status by authoritative constitutional writers like Keith.

ENGLAND'S PLEDGED WORD.

Keith in his preface to "Speeches and Documents on Indian policy.", alluding to the Government of India Act of 1919 says "the fact remains that a sure path is now open by which the goal of complete autonomy within the Empire may be attained, and the British Dominion in India fulfil the assurance of Sir Thomas Munro in 1824 that 'if we pursue steadily the proper measures, we shall in time so far improve the character of our Indian subjects as to enable them to govern and protect themselves.' The entire preface of the learned author deserves a careful perusal in this connection. We thus see how the demand for Dominion Status is in strict consonance with the political agitation sponsored by the Indian National Congress from 1885 to the days of the Reform Act of 1919. Not to grant Dominion Status to India after pledging England's word in that behalf, as interpreted by its most authoritative constitutional writers and statesmen will put England in the wrong with the entire world. If India were to declare for absolute independence at this stage, she will have to face the music of the entire world against it, These are implications that cannot be brushed aside when we come down to practical politics. In a mood of calm thinking, a man like Mahatma Gandhi has opposed the Congress resolution on independence. We also know how and why the late Mr. C. R. Das, in his famous speech at Faridpur, prefered Dominion Status to the ideal of complete independence. Mahatma Gandhi has blessed the Nehru Committee report and asked the country to stand by Dominion Status as the greatest common measure of agreement between all political parties in the country. So have Lala Lajpatrai and Pandit Malaviya.

ONE AND SAME IN PRACTICE.

How colonial self-government means independence for all practical purposes plus the strength of the British Empire is best shown by Keith in his introduction to 'Imperial Unity and Dominions', which will amply repay perusal. Taking the instance of Canada, the author has shown therein how it has benefited Canada immensely to work out her destiny as an integral members of the British Commonwealth, and how the advantages she has reaped from such a status would have been lost to her if she would have striven for complete independence, which she could have neither achieved nor retained. The case of India, so far as her internal divisions go, is not far different from Canada at the time responsible government was granted to her. The isolation of India, cut off from the British Empire, is even greater than that of Canada. Her helplessness, economic, social, military and political, apart from the reasons thereof, is even worse. The only potent remedy against all these evils, within and without, is in the words of Keith, "the immediate grant of complete Dominion self-government," the view that the Nehru Committee has so ably developed and the All-Parties' Conference has so strongly supported.

That status, as Keith has so well pointed out, instancing Canada, is beneficial both to India and England. And, therefore, unless her present statesmen have parted company with the wisdom and robust good sense of their ancestors, that status it is wise for England to grant and India to claim. While Independence is chimera, Dominion Status is practical politics. While the one is apt to rouse suspicion and division in the rank and file of our political workers, the other will unite the whole country, based as the demand is on the historical fight of India for political emancipation and growth. Dadabhai Naoroji in his Congress address of 1906, drew up the demand of India for Swaraj on the strength and full evidence of the pledges given by India to England upto that time. He never talked of abstract rights. And he was wise in his generation, a fearless patriot and a selfless worker in the cause of his country, one whom the whole country has learnt to venerate as a Political Rishi. Publicists in India may well take a leaf out of Dadabhai's book, and unite and obtain the sanction of the whole cuntry behind Dminion Status, taking their stand unflinchingly and firmly on the Declaration of August 1917 and the proclamation of the King-Emperor in 1919 which assures to India the full growth of political freedom. This does not take away aught from India's right of self-determination, which she has exercised by drafting a Constitution agreed to by all parties. The demand for Dominion Status is a just demand. Those who will flout it will put themselves in the wrong in the eyes of the world and pave the way for happenings which no sincere lover of his country will welcome either for India or England.

PARSIS & DR. GOUR'S BILL.

To the Editor of the 'Chronicle'.

Sir,—At last Daniel comes to judgment! Dr. Gour announces his reasons to the Parsi community in support of his new ethical ordinance. On closer scrutiny of his theory, we find that at the outset he ostensibly tries to show that it is to be an "aptional" one but his subsequent train of reasonings show that in reality he wants it to operate as the only desirable principle of Law. He censures the "old ethics" which though it does not aim at despising sensous feelings or at eradicating them from our nature, aims at complete subordination of a sensuous and natural man to the needs of a spiritual man. Dr. Gour attempts to condemn as well "the new ethics" as it aims at circumscribing our sexual laxity or oversensibilty. But he sets up his new principles of morality and makes moral bankruptcy the foundation of it.

According to his theory matrimony must arise out of erotic attacks, which needs no form or ceremony, no sanction by religion, no support by Law: the inevitable consequences are that they are are blended with passion intoxicated with senses, their craving for change, their instability, their transient passion, their faithless egotism: so to say in Ethics of Dr. Gour, we may be dragged towards self-indulgence, materialism, which may corrupt the unmoulded and credulous minds, it may sharpen the tyranny of lower powers, it may efface in sexual sphere every natural and divine feeling: in short there will be subject element without objective check. In face of this, the "Ashir-wad" form of ceremony prescribed by Sec. 3 of Parsi Marriage Act of 1865, creates definite and specified mutual rights, liabilities and responsibilities, which help a man to the fullest consciousness in this momentous sphere, enables him to bring his fullest individuality into play, and places him beyond the reach of any transient allurement or merely sensuous impulses.

Lastly, we may suggest that an eminent lawyer and a jurist like Dr. Gour must know that the fundamentals of advocacy do not aim at substantiating what may be Ultra-ethical, or in contrary to law of nature, or in conflict with "lex domicilii, i.e., law of his country; though the same may have been supported by laws of other countries mostly uncivilised.—Your etc.

RUSI DADACHANJI.

KOHINOOR'S COMING ATTRACTION.

"भरमायलोभरथार"

A scene from "Foolish Husbands" (Kohinoor Film) to be screened next Saturday At "Krishna Cinema."

HUBLI KARNATAK LADIES' ARTS AND HANDICRAFTS EXHIBITION.

With a view to give the women of Karnatak an opportunity to exhibit their arts and handicrafts, it is proposed by the Bhagini Mandal of Hubli to hold an exhibition exclusively conducted by the women of the Province of Karnatak during the Dessara festival, from 14th to 23rd October. The Exhibition will consist of several sections and sub-sections such as knitting, embroidery, croachet, "Rangoli", painting, drawing, fine-yarn—spining cane and paper work, earthen work, carving etc. etc.

Several ladies in Dharwar, Bijapur, Belgaum, Bagalkot and Gadag have already promised to send in their exibits and the Bhagini Mandal hopes that ladies from other cities of the Province will also follow suit. Those who intend to send in their exhibits will kindly write to Srimati Umabai Kondapur Secretary C/o the Karnatak Press, Hubli.

BURMA CORPORATION, LD.

Bawdwin Mine.—The General Manager reports the following development:—Chinaman Orebody No. 9 Level has been cross-cut at 1029 South with the following results:—

From 168-1/2 ft. to 185 ft.: Silver 24.6 ozs.; Lead 31.8 per cent; Zinc 23.0 per cent.

ATTENDANCE AT JAMSHEDPUR WORKS.

The Tata Iron and Steel Company, Limited, report that the total attendance at the Jamshedpur Works on Tuesday, the 11th September, 1928 was 9,663.

THIRD O. H. FURNACE RE-STARTED.

The Tata Iron and Steel Company announce that a third Open Hearth Furnace has been re-started at Jamshedpur and is now producing steel.

SIR EDWARD WARD DEAD

LONDON, Sept. 11.

The death has occurred of Sir Edward Ward.—Reuter's Special.

(Col. Sir Edward (Willis Duncan) Ward, whose death is reported at the age of 75, served with the Sudan Expedition (1885), and was on special service with the Ashanti Expedition. He was Permanent Under-Secretary of State, War Office and worked from 1901 to 1914. He was made a Baronet in 1914.)

Tokio.—Government has unofficially notified to Britain that Japan favours the Anglo-French naval agreement in principle, but that she considers that probably it will be difficult to put it in operation.—Reuter.

Wellington.—Government has decided to grant Kingsford Smith and companions Two thousand sterling on flight from Australia.—Reuter's Special.

REVIVAL OF DYARCHY IN C.P.

MR. KHAPARDE ON DOWNFALL OF MINISTRY

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, Sept. 10.

With the appointment of Mr. T. J. Kedar as the second Minister to-day, Dyarchy has once more been fully revived in these provinces. There has been a reshuffling of portfolios the Hon. Mr. E. Raghavendra Rao taking over the charge of Education, Public Works Department, Local Self-Government and Medical Departments, while Mr. Kedar has been assigned Agriculture, Registration, Cooperative Societies, Excise and Religious Endowments Departments. The late Ministry, it will be remembered, came to grief over the question of transfer of the Public Works Department. Now that the Hon. Mr. Rao has taken over that department including that of the Local Self-Government, it may be hoped that there will be no trouble over the question of transfer of portfolios for the time to come.

Although for all practical purpose the Ministry will be functioning at least up to March next, the Berar members of the C. P. Legislative Council have decided not to take this "insult" to Berar lying down. An indication that they will try to create some trouble was given in a lecture which Mr. B. G. Khaparde, leader of the Nationalist Party, delivered at Amraoti at which Mr. R. M. Deshmukh, the ex-Minister, presided. Mr. Khaparde spoke on the events that led to the downfall of the Rao-Deshmukh Ministry and stated that the numerical strength of the C. P. members was more than sufficient to negative the influence of Berar in the House. It was only on account of the pledged inactivity of the Swarajists that Berar can now give a fair fight to the Ministry that has ignored the claims of Berar. "If the events that happened were interesting, the events that might follow would be received as surprising", said the speaker.

The Democratic Party to which the two Ministers belong consists of 27 members. However two of its members have disowned their allegiance to the party. With the help of 10 official members the Democratic Party can count upon 35 votes in a House of 73 members including the President. If the Berar members can count on the support of the members who have hitherto kept aloof from any party, it is probable that with the help of the Swarajist they can equal the Democratic Party in their strength.

According to a local paper, the case prepared by the special officer deputed for the purpose for submission to the Simon Commission has been submitted to the Government of India. The Hon. Mr. Raghavendra, in accordance with the mandate of the C. P. Legislative Council, is reported to have declined to offer any remarks on the memoranda.

FILM EDUCATION IN MOSCOW

(Continued from page 6.)

him some recommendations, so that he may start there as "requisiteur" (storekeeper) and work up to the rank of a director. I did for him what lay in my power. He had luck and was employed as an office boy. There he learns filming in the sense that he observes the great cinema stars going in and out of the office of general directors in stately cars. Great luck for him if any of these divas takes a fancy for him and puts him at the job where his only work would be not to disturb them. This sort of training brings him no further in film knowledge than a lay cinema visitor. In spite of this, in all innocence he can climb up to the position of a star or a director.

RUSSIAN IDEALS.

The Russians produce many good films to-day, although they lack in modern material and apparatus. What they shall achieve when these students come in the practical field! I had the greatest trouble to take an individual student amongst college students. Group photographs only! As many as I wanted. Individual work earns no more recognition in to-day's Russia. Every creation is communistic—result of collective endeavour. Our film students think only in terms of cash which could be obtained in this profession. The Russian student hopes for recognition, money or stardom he shall never get. The students are shown every Saturday evening a foreign film. A professor explains the artistic, technical and dramatic features of this film, after which every student is required to write a critic on it. All so called business films, which are only made to bring money, are ruthlessly condemned because the Russians regard film as a powerful educative instrument, which is to enlighten eighty-five per cent. of the illiterate masses of that country. Above all, the students are taught not to make any films for amusement. It would be very interesting to see the result of this all-Russian experiment in a couple of years. In any case, it pains me much to say that in my film career I came to know of this so late.

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Kalyan	„	19	21
Karjat	„	20	12
Lonavla	„	21	20
Kirkee	„	22	17
Poona	Arr.	22	30

UP TRAIN. (NEXT TUESDAY.)

		H.	M.
Poona	Dep.	19	30
Kirkee	„	19	41
Lonavla	„	20	44
Karjat	„	21	41
Kalyan	„	22	35
Byculla	„	23	25
V. Terminus	Arr.	23	40

Back at Bombay on Tuesday Night.

A Dining Saloon is attached to the train.

The rule requiring passengers to purchase tickets before reserved accommodation can be booked for them, will not be enforced for this Week-End Express.

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of all troubles, even Cataract, Glaucoma, Granular lids, etc., cured Without Knife, by our nature's remedy Cocoanut Brand "LOTUS HONEY"—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Dram Rs. 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4. Postage extra. Ask particulars.

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Why Suffer? Use the world-renowned
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If one pill is taken two hours just before supper, restores manly power and gives vigour to the system. If taken for 3 days positively removes Spermatorrhoea. If taken two bottles continuously, sure to remove Impotency

ONE PHIAL OF 20 PILLS Rs. 2.
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Hon. Col. D. Dawespelly, Bart. B.A., M.D., LL.D., Ph. D., B.M.S., Principal, Electric Medic l College, Madras, writes:—"Beej Bund which I tried to several of my patiens has given utmost satisfaction in completely eradicating all symptoms of impotency.

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You can secure a neat safe, holding both coins and notes by becoming a SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITOR with us. We retain the key and as often as you bring it to us, the safe is opened and the contents deposited in your name.

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ELDERS IN COUNCIL.

SIMLA SESSION OPENS.

TOUCHING REFERENCES TO LATE SIR A. MUDDIMAN.

SIMLA, Sept. 11.

The autumn session of the Council of State commenced to-day, Sir Henry Moncrief Smith presiding. The following members were sworn in: Rama Prosad Mukerjee (Bengal), K. B. Harper (Rangoon), A. G. Clow (Official), B. J. Glancey (Official), Sir John Thompson (Chief Commissioner, Delhi), A. M. Macmillan (Official), Khan Bahadur Shaikh Maqbul Hussain and Nawab Malik Hayat Khan (Commissioner Ambala Division).

PANEL OF CHAIRMAN.

The President announced the following would constitute the panel of chairman.—Sir Pheroze Sethna, Khan Bahadur Abdul Karim, Lala Ramsarandas and Sir George Godfrey. The Committee on Petitions will consist of the following. Lala Ramsarandas, Chairman, Sir Rampal Singh, Sir Ebrahim Jaffer, Mr. Desika Chari and Sir Manmohandas Ramji.

REVENUES UNDER REGULATION III.

Replying at question time to Kumar Sankar Ray Chaudhury the Home Secretary said: "No persons are at present detained under Regulation three in connection with the Bengal revolutionary conspiracy. Only four are under restraint under the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Act of ese three are in village domicile and one in home domicile. The health of all these four is reported to be generally satisfactory.

Mr. Burdon, the Finance Secretary answering a question put by Mr. Ray Chaudhury said that Government had no intention of bringing in a Reserve nk Mill i nthe immediate future.

TOUCHING REEERENCES TO LATE SIR A. MUDDIMAN.

Touching references were made to the death of Sir Alexander Muddiman the first President of the Council under the reforms. Many a glowing tribute was paid by official and non-official members alike.

The President promised to convey to the mother of Sir Alexander an expression of sympathy. The President also alluded in sympathetic terms to the death of Mr. Nalini Nath Sett.

The Council adjourned till to-morrow when unofficial resolutions will be discussed.—A. P.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL VACANCY.

MR HIRALAL M. DESAI'S CANDIDATURE.

Mr. Hiralal M. Desai B. A. one of the elected Municipal Councillors of the Bandra Municipality and the Chairman of the School Board writes to us announcing his candidature for the seat on the Bombay Legislative Council which will be vacated by the appointment of the Hon. Mr. G. B. Pradhan as the member of the Executive Council of the Bombay Government. Mr. Desai further informs us that he is one of the members of the Executive Committee of the Suburban Congress Committee and he is now applying to that body to adopt him as the Congress candidate.

MR. BARFIVALA'S CANDIDATURE.

Mr. Chunilal D. Barfivala, Chairman of the Andheri Notified Area Committee and a member of the Bombay Suburban District Local Board and Hon. Secretary of the Konkan Divisional and Bombay Suburban District Branches of the Local Self-Government Institute, is standing as a candidate for the seat which has become vacant on the Hon. G. B. Prabhan becoming an Execu-

AGENDA FOR POONA SESSION

The following is the supplementary provisional agenda for the third session of the Bombay Legislative Council to be held at the Council Hall, Poona, on 24th September.

(1) A Bill further to amend the Bombay Rent (War Restrictions) Act, 1918, and the Bombay Rent (War Restrictions No. 2) Act, 1918—Motion for leave to introduce the Bill—Mr. S. C. Joshi M.L.C.

(2) A Bill further to amend the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act, 1879—Motion for leave to introduce the Bill—Mr. H. V. Pataskar, M. L. C.

"Resolutions by Khan Saheb Abdul Latif Haji Hajrat Khan, M.L.C.":—

1. "This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council to move the Government of India and the Secretary of State for India to constitute the province of Sindh into an autonomous and self-contained province separated from the Bombay Presidency proper."

PROVIDENT FUND INSTEAD OF PENSIONS.

2. "This Council recommends to Government that, in lieu of the present system of pensions, a system of provident fund on the same lines as in the Indian State Railways be provided for Government servants in the subordinate and clerical services under their employ, existing servants being given a choice to come under the new scheme with equitable adjustments in regard to their past services, the principles of which adjustments should be as approved by this Council on a motion to be made by the Honourable the Finance Member in that behalf."

3. "This Council recommends to Government that the new pension and or provident fund rules which they propose to bring into force for their subordinate and clerical services be placed before this Council for approval before they are actually put into force."

Resolutions by Mr. J. C. Swaminarayan, M.L.C.:—

"This Council recommends to government to appoint a committee of officials and non-officials to enquire into the grievances of the cultivators of talukdari, inamdari, zamindari and khoti villages of the Bombay Presidency and to recommend legislation for their removal."

"This Council recommends to government to recommend to the Government of India to amend Rule 5 of Part II of Schedule V of the Bombay Electoral Rules so as to declare the hiring, employment, borrowing or use of private conveyances for the purposes of election as a corrupt practice."

MESTON SETTLEMENT REVISION

"The Council recommends to Government to request the Government of India to expedite the revision of the Meston Settlement concerning the income-tax revenue of the Presidency so that a fair proportion of the said revenue should be allotted by the Government of India to this Presidency."

HARVESTERS SATISFIED,

RESULT OF ENQUIRIES BY M. P.'S,

LONDON, September 10.

Toronto.—Tom Johnston, a Labour member of the House of Commons, in a statement says that from what he had seen and learned he is sure that a large proportion of harvesters are highly satisfied and are likely to remain and make a success in Canada.

Following personal investigations among the harvesters, Mr. Kirkwood, another Labour member of the House of Commons, has reported that out of 1500 men in Saskatoon District, only four are unplaced Mr. Kirkwood says that miners are satisfied with the acerage wage of three to four dollars per day, while some are receiving five dollars a day.—Reuter.

THE NAVAL BASE.

QUESTION OF SINGAPORE'S CONTRIBUTION

LONDON, September 11.

Singapore.—The Chamber of Commerce has passed a resolution supporting the view of the unofficial councillors that the only sum for which the Colony should be responsible in connection with the naval base ought to be the cost of a garrison sufficient solely for local defence, and approving the unofficial members' suggestion of a fixed annual contribution of three million six hundred thousand dollars annually for five years, from 1929 to 1933.—Reuter.

Christchurch.—The Aeroplane "Southern Cross" with Captain Kingsford-Smith, Ulm and Litchfield landed safely at Wigram at 9.20 on Tuesday morning after a flight from Sydney whence they took off at 5-30 last evening.—Reuter.

London—The death has occurred of Major Kenyon-Slaney, a Member of the House of Commons.—Reuter's Special.

Miniature Gems of Watchcraft

ADORN WHILST THEY SERVE
Perfect Time-Keepers

Queen Victoria bought a Miniature watch in 1838 and paid £600 for it. It was a pendant-wound watch, about the size of a four-anna bit, made to fit in the belt. Fitted with a lever escapement, it represented advanced watch construction at the time.
It was neither a remarkable time-keeper nor a thing of beauty, judged by modern standards. For a moderate sum, you can have a far better Miniature watch than Queen Victoria ever aspired to. Made for the wrist, not for the belt, our perfect 18-ct. Gold Miniature watches sell at Rs. 100 each.

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(ESTD. 1858.)
(Organ of Indian Nationalism).

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It is published daily except Mondays and Circulate throughout India.

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BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST

LOAN OF RS 20 LAKHS TO BE RAISED

The question of raising a loan of Rs. 20 lakhs for the Bombay Improvement Trust was hotly discussed at a special meeting of the Board held on Tuesday afternoon. On the question of this loan, the Finance Sub-Committee of the Board has made the following recommendations which are also approved of by the Improvements Committee.

(1) That a loan of Rs. 20 lakhs be raised. (2) That the rate of interest payable on the loan be fixed at 4-1/2 per cent per annum. (3) that the period of the loan be 60 years, i.e. the Sinking Fund will be formed on the basis of a 60 years loan. But the loan will be redeemed at the end of 10 years. (4) That the Sinking Fund be calculated at the rate of 4 per cent per annum. (5) That the loan be raised within 6 weeks of the receipt of the sanction of Government. (6) That tenders be invited. (7) That the Committee be empowered by the Board to fix the actual date of issue, to accept offers and to fix the minimum rate at which offers should be accepted.

The Chief Officer's note on these recommendations stated that when preparing the budget it was assumed that a loan producing Rs. 21 lakhs net would be required. The note further says that in order to carry the Board on till the next loan is raised the Board should have a working balance of Rs. 20 lakhs.

At the last meeting of the Bombay Improvement Trust, Mr. H. M. Rahimtoolah had moved a resoluton that the report of the Finance Sub-Committee regarding the issue of loan be adopted. The adjourned discussion on this subject was resumed at yesterday's meeting.

LOAN SANCTIONED.

Dr. N. D. Savarkar moved an amendment that the consideration of the report be postponed for some time and in the meanwhile the Finance Sub-Committee be requested to state as to how the money raised by the issue of the proposed loan was going to be expended. There was a heated discussion on this amendment which was thrown out in the end. The original proposition of Mr. H. M. Rahimtoolah sanctioning the loan was carried. The Board then disposed of one or two unimportant items before it was adjourned.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL ANDHRA SOCIAL CONFEBENCE.

The scope and aims of the above Conference to be held at Kalyan are as under:—

All questions, problems or topic of purely literary and Social nature shall be within the competence of the Conference, to discuss and arrive at resolutions having reference to the conduct, or the executives of the same.

The aims are:—(1) creation of a feeling of solidarity among Andhras staying in the Bombay Presidency. (2) To promote an interest in the study of our mother tongue (i.e. Telugue) and to correct measures for the efficient realization of the ideals. (3) To promote an interest in Social questions like social purity, temperance etc. (4) To endeavour to procure Telugue as recognised in courses of study in the Bombay University. (5) To start some permanent organ to propagate the aims of this Conference.

ALL-INDIA YOUTH CONGRESS

Mr. Bhupati Mazumdar, Secretary, Reception Committee, All-India Youth Congress, Calcutta, writes:—

"The 3rd All-India Youth Congress will be held this year at Calcutta in December next.

All Provincial Youth organisations are invited to send their preliminary suggestion for the nomination of President by the 30th inst."

Latest Scientific Discovery

"Rubern's Senti-Kola"

And its wide range of usefulness in the gents-urinary field.

The radical cure for gonorrhoea and gleet. Both acute and chronic. It acts like a charm and removes the painful burning sensation. Inflammation of the infected part, accompanied by a purulent discharge immediately after a dose taken.

Trial Solicited.

Phials Price Rs. 2/8 and 1/12.
Packing Postage extra.

Sole Agent :—

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3, Badan Ray Lane,
P. O. Beliaghata, CALCUTTA.

SOCIETY OF HON. PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATES

MR. ISHWARDAS LAKHMIDAS ELECTED PRESIDENT

A keen contest for the Presidentship of the Society of Honorary Presidency Magistrates of Bombay between Sir Phiroze Sethna and Mr. Ishwardas Lakhmidas ended in the elimination of the well-known Parsi veteran and the election of Mr. Ishwardas as President by 46 votes against 31, at the adjourned meeting of the Society held in the Esplanade Police Court on Tuesday evening. It was generally believed that Sir Phiroze Sethna would be returned by a majority but exactly the contrary happened Curiously enough when the result was being announced the electric lights went out and the court was plunged into darkness.

MR. LAKHMIDAS' THANKS.

Business had to be stopped for several minutes. In the dim light of a candle, the newly-elected President thanked the members for the confidence placed in him. The meeting then went on with the election of other office-bearers and the following were returned unopposed. Major S. K. Engineer, as Vice President Mr. B. S. Turkhud as Hon. Secretary and Mr. F. A. C. Rebello as Treasurer of the Society. Election of the Committee members also took place.

PROTECTION TO MATCH INDUSTRY.

INDIAN CHAMBER'S WIRE TO INDIAN GOVT.

"The following telegram dated 5th September 1928 has been addressed by the Indian Merchants' Chamber to the Government of India re: Government Resolution on the Report of the Tariff Board re: Match Industry:—

Committee Indian Merchants' Chamber welcome resolution of Government of India supporting recommendation of Tariff Board continuing present Revenue duty of Rupee one and annas eight on matches as protective duty. They are sorry however to note that both the Report of the Tariff Board and Resolution of Government have left uneffected operations of the Swedish Match Trust which is a danger to the indigenous industry. The Committee urge that Government be pleased to require the Swedish Match Trust to be under Indian control as required by paragraph 32 of the Tariff Board Report."

HEALTH OF BOMBAY.

During the week ended 8th inst. the total mortality 525 was 46 more than in the preceding week; the death rate registered was 21.0. The mortality for the 36th week of 1927 was 525 and death rate 21.0 and the average mortality for the corresponding weeks during he preceding quinquennium 1923-1927 was 664 and death rate 27.4.

Out of the total deaths, 154 were among infants under one year of age. Cholera caused 2 attacks and 2 deaths during the week. Smallpox caused 3 attacks and 3 deaths. Plague caused 1 attack and 1 death. The number of live births registered during the week was 454 and compares favourably with that for the 36th week of 1927, when the figure was 371 and with the quinquennial average for the corresponding weeks in the five years (1923-1927), viz. 402.

FIRST BOMBAY MUSICAL CONFERENCE

A preliminary meeting of those who are interested in Indian Music was held on Sunday under the presidency of Pandit Vishnu Digambar for organising a Music Conference in Bombay some time next month. A reception Committee was formed with Prof. B. R. Devadhar of the Indian School of Music as Chairman, and Prof. Baburao Gokhale of the Maharastra Sangit Vidyalaya and Mr. N. G. Vyas as Hon. General Secretaries. A small Working Committee was also formed to carry out the details of the Conference, which will be held on the 13th, 14th and 15th October. Besides the reading of papers, there will be a series of concerts of famous musicians. Those intending to take part in the concert by giving their performances and those who desire to read papers will kindly give their names to the Secretary, Prof. Baburao Gokhale, Principal, Maharashtra Sangit Vidyalaya, Ramchandra Mansion, Sandhurst Road, Bombay on or before the 10th proximo. The fee of the membership of the Reception Committee is Rs. 10 only.

Gibraltar.—The Soviet Government training ship "Vega" has arrived here from Havre bound for Rosloff. 65 cadets on board desired to land, but were turned back by an order of the authorities. Only the captain was permitted to land.—Reuter.

Alexandria.—The Prince of Wales and Duke of Gloucester arrived here on Tuesday.—Reuter.

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For a number of years the public of this vast country and abroad have been convinced of the Superiority, Reliability and Efficacy of our Pharmacy's preparations. Physicians who have tried our medicians enthusiastically endorse and recommend them. Numerous Conferences and Exhibitions have given expression to this by awarding us several Gold Medals and First Class Certificates of Merit in recognition of the Efficacy of our High Class Medicines.

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Read what popular personages have said about us, and our premier Position in the Medical World as the Leading Indian Chemists and Druggists and Manufacturers of Ayurvedic Shastric Medicines and everything will be plain.

Dr. M. A. Ansari, M.D.M.S. (Edin.) M.R.C.S. (Eng.) L.R.C.P. (Lon.) President, 42nd Indian National Congress, Madras writes:—

"I visited the Madras Ayurvedic Pharmacy, Limited, to-day and went over carefully through the shelves of Medicines placed in the Pharmacy. Dr. N. V. Sriramacharlu, its Managing Director and Senior Physician, was kind enough to explain some of the preparations. After learning the utility of this Pharmacy and the number of persons who receive medical aid through its branches and the cheapness of their preparation, I feel more convinced than ever before, that it is only through the development and advance of the Indigenous System of Medicines made in such a big and leading Pharmacy as this that the suffering and ailments of the masses in our country could be alleviated." (Sd.) M.A. ANSARI, 26th December, 1927.

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The Eminent and Talented Ayurvedic Physician of the East. AYURVEDA RATNA PANDIT

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Is a BLOOD RESTORATIVE and aids DIGESTION. An Ideal Tonic after an attack of Malaria or Typhoid. Very useful in the treatment of general debility and for Tuberculosis patients.

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We send herewith Rs. 15/- in advance. Yours faithfully,

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Swami Seetharamji's wonderful powers are Thrilling and Sensational. Drinks deadly poisons, molten brass, Carbolic and Nitric Acid. Sits over fire. Tested by doctors, Maharajas, judges and awarded certificates. X-Ray Photo of his stomach taken in General Hospital, Madras, on 24—9—21.

His famous Specifics are sure and quick in action. Boon to Mankind. A trial will convince you of its miraculous effects

(1) **Vajra Kalpam.** The greatest blood producer and health giver. Cures rapidly Anaemia, Nervous Exhaustion, Impotency, Dropsy, etc. Makes you disease proof. Price Bottle Rs. 3.

(2) **Maha Anda Tailam.** Renowned Specific for Rheumatism, Paralysis, Hydrocele, Swelling of Joints, etc. Rapidly reduces swelling. Internal and External Rs. 5.

(3) **Jirna Kalpam.** A sure Specific for all stomach complaints. Cures all hopeless cases of Dyspepsia and Diarrhoea, etc. Price Rs. 1-4.

(4) **Maha Gandak Rasayan.** Marvellous Specific for Chronic Leprosy, Syphilis, Black and Red Patches, Chronic Ulcers, Carbuncles, Diabetes, etc. Hope for Hopeless. Price Rs. 3.

POSTAGE EXTRA.

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SWARAJ CONSTITUTION FOR BOMBAY.

MR. PATASKAR'S MOTION IN BOMBAY COUNCIL.

Mr. Pataskar, Member of the Bombay Legislative Council, has given notice of his intention to move in the next session of the Bombay Council the following resolution: "This Council recommends to the Government to convey to the Government of India and the British Parliament their demands for full Dominion Status for India and complete provincial autonomy and their entire agreement with the report of the Nehru Committee appointed by the all Parties' Conference."—A. P.

PANDITS TO OPPOSE SARDA BILLS,

BENARES, Sept. 10.

Responding to the All-India Brahman Mahasabha's (Benares) invitation His Holiness Shankaracharya of Kumbakonam is sending prominent Pandits as delegates to oppose the Sarda Bill. The Marriage Reform Conference meets in Benares in November under the presidency of the Maharaja of Benares.—A. P.

RAILWAY COLLISION NEAR BRUNN.

15 PERSONS KILLED.

LONDON, September 10.

Prague.—Hitherto it is known that 15 persons have died and a number injured in a collision between a Express and a Goods Train near Brunn owing to a mistake at points. A party of Britishers in the Express were not injured.—Reuter.

BULGARIAN CABINET CRISIS.

LONDON, September 10.

Sofia.—Dissatisfied with the proceedings of a meeting of majority parties discussing his new Cabinet, M Liaptcheff has again resigned. It is understood that the populists, one of the most important groups supporting Government, refused to participate in the ministry as a protest against the exclusion of M. Bouroff.

Prague.—20 persons were killed eighteen received serious injuries and fifty were slightly injured as the result of a train collision near Brunn.—Reuter.

VIMTO is a most delicious drink for all occasions and seasons—it restores and invigorates, nourishes and sustains. Made from wholesome fruits, nuts, herbs, and spices, it is the ideal drink for all ages. Aerated VIMTO ready for use or in cordial form add water or soda water.

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The Bombay Chronicle

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BOMBAY THURSDAY SEPTEMBER 13 1928

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HINDU HOME---ABODE OF BEAUTY

"INTENSELY RELIGIOUS, ESSENTIALLY ARTISTIC"

Dr. B. Pattabhi Sitaramayya writes in "The Star":

It is a trite levelled against Hindu society and the Hindu home that they are intensely religious. The fact involved is to be admitted, but the indictment drawn up is true neither to the adjective nor to the predicate. The Hindu home is not only intensely religious but essentially artistic. Indeed there is no antithesis between the two. For Hindu Art while being decorative in its own measure is, in the main, religious; and just as Art realises itself in religion, so does religion seek its symbolic expression through creative Art. If all Art is the expression of emotion through line and color, through song and rhyme, through chisel and brush, the Hindu home is, from the Simhadwara to the Gosala, pervaded with an artistic atmosphere. And this embodied Art is neither the vulgar reproduction of the Real nor a fantastic visualisation of the Ideal, but is modelled after those inevitable symbols and conventions which much come into being in the process of not merely co-ordinating the actualities of sense preception with, but of transfiguring them into, the higher visions of the spirit and imagination. That is why much of Hindu homes, Hindu temples, Hindu architecture, Hindu gods and goddesses—we may amplify the range of our phraseology into Indians instead of limiting it to 'Hindu'—appears "grotesque and monstrous" to the Western eye to which all Art is but the portraiture of physical beauty. Fortunately we have survived the onslaughts of Western philistinism and are once again interesting ourselves in the interpretation of our institutions and achievements.

REFINED COLOUR SENSE.

The first thing that strikes the eye of the Western tourist as he lands at the gateway of India is the rich and pleasant combination of well matched colours in the apparel of the pedestrians of Bombay. Whether it is the Jat or the Marwari, the Hindu or the Parsi, the Moslem or the Christian, the Indian woman, who fortunately in the West and South of India is not subject to the blight of Purdah, exhibits such a delicate and refined colour-sense that she knows exactly the tint and shade of the bodice that matches the sari, the appropriateness of the very flowers that she wears and the jewellery that is ever hers, to the particular assortment of robes she has chosen. Nay, more, in a marriage celebration extending over five days, she knows to the point of precision how, for herself and her children, the blue blouse sits beautfully on the flowing odds, of the white skirt, the white on chocolate, black on buff, and how in adults the whole scheme of colour matching becomes reversed, and how the squares and stripes art to be adjusted to the bulk of the wearer's persons. The very style of tying the sari is designed to bring out the beauty of the natural curves and contours of the finely poised frame of the Indian woman, without hurting the sense of public decency; and missionaries, globe-trotters and imperialists alike have conceded the superb artistic tastes of the women-folk of India.

ALAMKARAM.

The 'caste mark,' so-called, of the woman in India is a more invariable fixture than that of men. In men there are variations, some of them reaching huge and even terrific proportions, the religious element in them preponderating over the artistic. Amongst women, however, the caste mark usually consists of a red bummy preparation made of charred sago boiled and dyed, as in Bombay, or of pure kunkuma, undyed, as in South India, all the country over. The Maharashtra women share most things with Andhra women, while the Gujerati women are not far removed from either. We have had few opportunities of studying the middle-class women of Bengal, U.P., or the Punjab, but if we may venture to judge them from the somewhat reformed and up-to-date ladies whom we see at the Congresses and Conferences, we may state that in addition to the thilakam, the ladies of the North dab the parting line of their hair, red. Both these add peculiar charm to the countenance of woman, serving to bring out the symmetry of the face. Perhaps the 'caste mark' of India is a feature peculiar to this country, and well may India be proud of her ageleng institution which combines art with religion, and the use of which is prohibited during the days of pollution arising from death in the home or of cognates and relations. It is not really 'caste mark' but an alankaram which is forbidden to widows and ascetics, and the English rendering is a travesty of the vernacular name.

PREFERENCE TO POETRY.

It is well-known that Indian culture has from time immemorial preferred the vehicle of poetry rather than prose for its expression. From house building to Jyothisham, from the science of horses to the science of war, from mathematics to ethics, from the laws of inheritance to the mantrams by which ceremonies are performed, it is all poetry. But the greatest charm attaches to the untaught culture of the Hindu ladies. They may not be literate, but they are cultured. They know all the episodes of Ramayana and Mahabharatha, the stories of Savitri and Satyavathi, by heart and in song. The exile of Rama, the leave-taking of Sita, the smile of Lakshmana all these are 'home' lessons imparted by every mother to her daughter in beautiful verse—once again a combination of Art and Religion. The very song in which the new daughter-in-law is committed to the custody of the husband, father-in-law and mother-in-law, brother-in-law and sister-in-law is overflowing with pathos, and brings tears to the eyes of strangers and relations alike.

DOLLS AND TOYS.

Then again we have to devote a paragraph all by itself to the exhibition of dolls and toys during a particular festival in the South of India. The Tamils do it during the Dussera, while the Telugus, 'Andhras,' during the Sankranthi. It is really an Art Exhibition containing in a well-assorted array, the lively toys of Nakkapalle, Vizagapatam, and Chennapatna, Mysore, the life-like wooden toys of Kondapalle, Krishna, the clay dolls of Lucknow, the Chandana toys of Tirupathi, the magnificent works of ivory and sandalwood of Travancore and Vizagapatam, the beautiful pottery of Pakala, Chitoor, the exquisite white stone representations of Agra, the ornamental brassware of Benares, the silver fretwork of Bhook, Kathiawar, the painted tali plates, boxes and tumblers and cups of Burma, the horn-birds of Patna—Oh what a variety of works of Art does India abound in. Only the drab, colourless, lifeless porcelain dolls of England have destroyed the Indian arts and crafts and demoralised Indian taste. But fortunately we, our women and our children, are re-discovering the glories of ancient Arts and rehabilitating them once again in the home.

AN ABODE OF BEAUTY.

The very nomade that roam about in the forests have their artistic sense, and the thick aboriginal rug-like skirts they wear, set with cowries and displaying a variety of colour all their own in tiers from top to bottom, are artistic in their own way, provided you ignore the dirt of ages that gets caked upon them. The English Home is artistic, but its art is confined to the drawing-room, which is more a museum of curios than an abode of beauty and taste. The Indian Home, unlike the European, is artistic throughout. The very vessels in which it abounds, from the hot water and to the little paladai, feeding cup, exhibit the skill and taste of the craftsman. Tumblers, whether made of brass or copper, are richly carved and those of silver and bell metal exhibit a variety of shapes and are dainty to a degree. Even the cooking vessels have a design conceived and executed with delicate caste. But when you go to the silver ware, the plates, the betel leaf trays, the sandal jug, the rose-water sprinkler, the pandan, the nut-cracker and the attartan, the magnificent originality and skill of the craftsman become demonstrated. In the latter day ideals, plain fashions, have come to replace the nagshi of olden days, but fortunately on account of the renaissance that is noticeable all round, we are recovering our old tastes. Every silver plate takes the form of a lotus leaf or of an almond leaf, or of a banyan leaf, or of a plantain leaf. Uddhatina and the Harivanam are the artistic adjuncts of the daily Sandhyavandanam. The lamp-stands are perhaps the most lovely brass works that you meet with in a Hindu Home and the gods and goddesses—the images of Parvathi, Nataraja, Dakshinamurti, Saraswathi, Gopalabala, Vanugonala, Vatapathrasayi, the very saligramams and sankhus, the bells used in Devatharchana, all these bespeak the refinement of national taste.

ORIENTAL CRAFTSMANSHIP.

Not less particular in artistic outlook is the Hindu Home in respect of its furniture. The Indian Carpet is a marvel of elegance. For its durability the first-class product cannot be beaten. The designs are original and the play of indigenous colours as between Turkey red, green, and blue with white and rose is superb. Alas! for our degenarate times, these carpets are a thing of the past and are being revived by apostles of Indian rennissance at great expenditure of time and trouble. Allied to the carpet is the palampore—not less of a marvel, for it is the handiwork of the craftsman and the craftswoman over a period of four to six months. The tragedy of the craft is that its patrons are more to be met with amongst Europeans than amongst Indians. Of a piece with the carpet and the palampore is the Indian shawl with its magnificent embroidery and the Indian sari with its borders worked by hand and carrying the price easily to two or three thousand rupees. The decorative work carried out in silk and lace occupies years and is a testimony to the patience and skill of the oriental craftsmen.

A VISTA OF ARTISTIC WORK.

Go along the street and you can tell the Hindu Home from the Muslim and the Christian Homes. The first thing that meets your eye in the street is the ornamental kolam, Muggulo, the turmeric and kunkuma of the threshold, its superb carrying, the simhathalatams at its upper angles, the roof plate richly carved, the Dravathasams worked out on the gate in the richer class of homes, the peacock and the parrot that are invariably interespersed with the flowers and creepers in which the carving abounds, and finally the thoranam of mango and margossa leaves that is always there on festive and ceremonial occasions. The abominable paper decorations are the interpolations of the modern age. As you go inside the home a vista of artistic work executed by the five types of craftsmen meets your eye—the carpenter with his louses and capitols, the gold-silver-copper and brass smith with his jewellery, betel sets, scent stands, tumblers and plates, the potter with his lovely water-jugs, and the iron smith with his locks and keys who can show his skill on the baser metal as much as his fellows on the richer metals.

BROAD OUTLOOK OF INDIANS.

Then you meet the men and women with their flowing robes which constitute a striking contrast to the tight-fitting isosceles pentaloons of the man and the cylindrical skirt of the woman of the West—robes, the folds of which betoken the spacious outlook of the Indian. The inner sanctuary where the Home gods and goddesses are worshipped translates you into the presence of a beautifully worked out Mandasam bedaubed with turmeric and kunkumam and bearing the aroma of flowers and agar. Adjacent to the veranda to the rear of the house is the Thulasikota, the masonry structure which bears the thulasi plant the deified sati worshipped in every home—rich or poor; and is built as fine as the circumstances of the house-holder permit. It is pathetic to dwell upon the decay of the national tastes which have brought the blazing Brussels carpets, the Austrian lamps, the colorless monotony and the tenth rate furniture of the West into the Hindu Home. In the process of Indian Renaissance, however, the Home has come to claim its legitimate share of study, and if the Indian Home is to be once more the source of inspiration, uplift and beauty that it once was, all the time and attension that we can possibly devote to it, will undoubtedly help to make Indian Nationalism richer and purer.

THE WORLD'S TUTOR

BRITAIN'S LEAD IN CUSTOM

Perhaps the principal contribution of our island to the life of man upon this planet is that it has contrived to gather more than 450,000,000 human beings into a common polity, so that, although differing from one another in every particular of colour, race, language and creed, they obey a common political superior and are schooled in peaceful methods for the settlement of their disputes."

This statement was made by Mr. H. A. L. Fisher, in the course of a concluding lecture on "England's Place in the World," in London.

"This great integrating achievement," added Mr. Fisher, "whether the result of good fortune or skill, of high courage and deep humanity, of religious zeal or commercial appetite, or of all these in combination, gives to Britain a special place in the world."

BRITAIN'S CONTRIBUTION.

He said that we ceded to Germany supremacy in beer, music, and disciplined knowledge: to France supremacy in taste; and to the United States supremacy in brilliant mechanical inventiveness.

This country, however, was one which had spread through the world Parliaments railways and factories, co-operative societies and safety bicycles, the use of the tobacco and afternoon tea, the practice of athletic sports and aseptic surgery, child welfare work, Boy Scouts and Girl Guides, the jury system, the Salvation Army, high-class tailoring, and the Gilbert and Sullivan operas.

"It is," he said, "a country favourably considered abroad for the plays of Shakespear and Bernard Shaw, the poems of Milton and Byron, the philosophy of Herbert Spencer, and the fiction of Scott, Dickens, Kipling, Conan Doyle, Galsworthy, and Wells."

THE GREATEST "IF"

IF WE COULD LIVE OVER AGAIN

What would you do with your life if you had to live it again? This problem, which must have occurred to all of us, was put by the "Daily Mail" to Mr. Michael Arlen, the famous novelist. The following is a summary of his reply:—

If . . . .

Well, life is full of depressing problems—fuller and fuller every day. And now this "if" business is starting again. For thousands of year it has been starting again.

If this, if that! If I were rich, if I were happy—if I were handsome, if I were wise! If I had my life to live again. . .

Thus, with a word of two letters that holds the bitterness of all regrets and the magic of all dreams, begins the most endless, the most fascinating, the oldest and the daftest game known to mankind.

If we had our lives to live again, what radical improvements would we suggest in the construction of our characters? In other words, recently how have we in this life, whether or not we have succeeded materially, failed ourselves in our innermost beings?

If we had our lives to live again—which of our limbs should we lop off, to the end that we might live a nobler and more fruitful life?

Find the man who will answer that truthfully and you will have found a very remarkable man.

I can't. I have a reputation to keep up. No one I know can.

Of course, we can all confess our sins. That is a very different thing.

One of the most amazing contradictions in us is our capacity for self-confession. Born to sin, we are eager to confess our sins and shortcomings.

But how seldom we confess the ones of which we are really ashaed even though, such is the faulty architecture of man, the sins or which we are most ashamed are often those which are the least shameful. For a man would much rather be known as wife-beater than as one who did not wash his neck.

It is easier for a man to say "I am a cad, a scoundrel, and a liar" than to say "I like being invited to a lord's house, and I love to be seen walking with a duchess."

WHAT ROUSSEAU DID

It is said of Rousseau that he made it possible for men to dream new dreams. If only he had! Had any considerable body of men at any one time been in the way of dreaming new dreams, the history of the world would from that moment have become the history of a better world.

What Rousseau did was something very different. He called on men to dream the oldest dream of all—the most difficult, the most tormenting, the most heart-breaking dream of all. For he called on men to be themselves.

If I had my life to live again—I would I could be myself.

Unchanged by fortune and misfortune, undeterred by fear, unmoved by vanity, unswayed by profit, unimpressed by fame, uncorrupted by life, humble, unprejudiced and charitable—I wish I could be myself.

If I had my life to live again—I would that this could be my epitaph: "He was a faulty man: but when we criticised him, it was by the highest standards."

MARS TO THE FORE

Mars is again approaching the earth, and Man, who is ever on the Martian's track, is getting excited over the prospect of at last gaining from the ruddy planet one of its most profound secrets—the existence of intelligent beings.

Two years have gone by and once again Mars is coming towards us from [illegible]

of its orbit which lies on the far side of the sun. Each evening the planet is growing brighter and rising somewhat earlier; and next December, when it is at its nearest again, it will be above the horizon all night and an excessively bright red object (writes the astronomical correspondent of the "Daily News").

In 1924 Mars came closer than it had been for over 100 years. In 1926 it made another close approach although it was not so near as in 1924. This year at its closest it will be farther away still, but it will be yet higher in the sky; and we shall undoubtedly see it to great advantage. But even if we are unable to see as much as we did two years ago, whatever we do see is going to be of exceptional interest.

"LAKE OF THE SUN."

The approach of 1926 was probably the most remarkable since those of the late seventies and early 'eighties when Schiaparelli made his discoveries of the Martian "canals". For two years ago things happened on Mars that had never happened before. Certain prominent features of the planet's surface had undergone an entire transformation since the previous apparition. Of these the most remarkable was the case of those the most remarkable was the case of that large, dark, oval marking, the so-called "Lake of the Sun."

This is a large area of vegetation covering several hundred thousand square miles: not only had it completely altered its shape since 1924, but it had been shifted bodily northwards several hundred miles, a distance greater than its own diameter. Moreover the system of "canals" leading in and out of it had taken on a quite new configuration.

UNEXPLAINED PHENOMENON.

Such a phenomenon is entirely unexplained. Was it an earthquake or some stupendous hurricane or tempest that wrought the change?—for one has to remember that there are no large oceans on the planet into which or out of which countries can sink or rise. One tentative suggestion was that this was yet another manifestation of the existence of intelligent beings; that we might have been witnessing the following of land upon a vast scale.

But there were other remarkable changes on the planet; thus in the region of the "Greater Syrtis" the configuration of the "canals" and the dark markings had reverted to the form which they exhibited in the drawings of Schiaparelli half a century ago.

And this is why this coming of the planet is going to be so exciting. Will the Lake of the Sun have moved back to its position previous to 1926, will it have remained the same, or will the changes have progressed further in the same direction?

Moreover, are we going to find changes of the same nature in other parts of the surface? Finally, will the study of these so far inexplicable manifestations shed any new light on the riddle of the canals or, in fact, of the whole of this mysterious little world?

KARNATAK UNIFICATION ESSAY PRIZE

Messrs. B. Nagabhatta and U. Manjunathayya of Tirthhalli had kindly offered Rs. 30/- to the Karnatak Dal for giving a prize to the first-class essay on Karnatak Unification. The Karnatak Provincial Volunteer Board at its sitting at Hoskoppa in the month of March last resolved to call for essays on this subject and to give the prize to the winner in the form of a gold medal. The time for receiving these essays was upto the end of June last. Only three essays were received and they were examined by the committee consisting of Messrs. S. V. Kowjalgi, R. R. Divakar and K. Sampagiriraa. The Committee has submitted the result now. Mr. R. B. Kulkerni of Belgaum, the author of "Kannadigana Sarvaswa" has won the prize.

The prize-essay will be placed before the Karnatak Provincial Volunteer Board at it's next meeting. The Board will decide as to whether the essay is to be published and its decision will be duly notified in the papers.

Madras.—A sentence of ten years rigorous imprisonment was imposed by the Sessions Judge of Trichinopoly on Gnanaprakasam, a fitter at Golden Rock, who was charged with having removed rails near Erode during the S. I. Railway strike.—A. P.

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TIMIDITY OF GREAT ORATORS.

NERVOUSNESS AND ELOQUENCE.

Obituaries of the late Sir James Agg-Gardner noted with singular unanimity as one of the striking circumstances in his career, that although he sat in the House of Commons for about half a century, he made only two speeches.

As an instance of extreme Parliamentary reticence this does not stand alone. When Mr. Henry Tollemache was member for a Cheshire division, he stated in an address to his constituents that he "held the almost unique distinction of the late Sir Watkin Wynne, of having been in the House of Commons for twenty-four years without making a speech."

SILENT M.P.'S.

Habitual silence, whether in or out of Parliament, says a correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph," may be capable of learned psychological explanation. The man-in-the-street will most likely attribute it to extreme sensitiveness or nervousness—to dislike of being in the limelight. But the curious thing is that nervousness, more or less acute, is present in some of the most prolific speakers, and has been an admired trait of some of our most eloquent statesmen.

Between nervousness and the gift of eloquence there seems indeed to be a large measure of sympathy. The tub-thumper who disclaims tremors in any sort of situation may talk and babble as he may, but he is never effective. On the other hand, there is a secret driving-power in the finely strung temperament that may procure eloquence. "I can always tell when I am going to make a good speech by the chill born of fear of failure which runs through me," said Canning.

GLADSTONE'S APPREHENSIONS.

Gladstone once remarked to a friend, "Every great orator from Demosthenes to Burke has suffered from nervousness on the eve of an important speech; and although I cannot share their gift of silvern speech, I can claim more than a fair share of their defect of nerves." It is said of this great man that for some days before he introduced his Home Rule Bill he was incapable of remaining long in any one place or position, and that it was only the care of his devoted wife that saved him from becoming a nervous wreck.

Behind the normal composure of John Bright there lurked a considerable degree of trepidation. It was very near the close of his Parliamentary life that he said, "I suppose I ought to be ashamed of myself, but the fact is that I never rise in the House of Commons without a trembling at the knees, and a secret wish that somebody else would catch the Speaker's eye and enable me to sit down again. It is only when I have succeeded in getting the ear of the House that I get away from myself and my wretched nerves."

DISRAELI'S AGONY.

So also with Disraeli; to him there was torture in the anticipation of an important speech to be delivered before that most chilling and nerve-destroying audience in the world"—the House of Commons. It is common knowledge that on such occasion his anxious wife usually accompanied him to the House, but her attitude was that of a tactful woman: she did not worry him with conversation, because, "although he was the sweetest-tempered of men, he was always very irritable when he was going to speak."

LORD CURZON.

Old Parliamentarians recall the invariable sign which the late Marquis of Salisbury gave of his intention to speak, of a nervous vibration of the knees. Sir William Harcourt would hardly have been suspected of any degree of timidity, but when once asked if he ever felt nervous, he replied: "Of course, I do; and if I did not I should think it quite time to retire." Nor did the late Marquis Curzon, of calm, collected mien, always approach the making of a big speech without some indication of "nerves." When a member of the House of Commons, he once said, "I cannot imagine a worse future punishment than the dreadful anticipation of a House of Commons speech when one is always fearful to catch the Speaker's eye."

Though too old and practised a hand now to suffer nervous discomfort from either the anticipation or the delivery of a speech, Lord Balfour in his earlier days was a victim to the common ailment. "I am so oppressed by a presentiment of failure" he once said on the eve of a set speech, "that I would give anything to be allowed to turn tail and run away."